PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 31 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1923. TWO ANNAS

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragran of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glassware for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telephone: No. 2411.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
10th February	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,914
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	9,005
17th ,,	CHINA *	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
4th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
11th ,,	PLASSEY	7,903
18th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,500
25th ,,	CHINA *	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
16th February	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,906
13th April	MULTANA	9,100
27th ,,	MALWA	9,000
11th May	DUMANA	9,000
25th ,,	MERKARA	9,265

*Cargo steamer only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923	
24th February	SOUDAN
10th March	SICILIA
29th April	SOUDAN
31st May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February	NARKUNDA†	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	MALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
6th February	VITTA	Karachi via Kwar 10 A.M.
7th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa,
8th ,,	BARPETA	Busra via Kwar and Karachi
9th ,,	VARELA	Busra via Karachi
10th ,,	LINGA	Karachi via Kwar 10 A.M.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O, and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	10th February 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Sailing.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	28 Jan.	10 Feb.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomiota	3757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	6089	2 March	14 March
Wakasa Maru	K. Horiuwa	6083	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Rs. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 24,000,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 27,300,000
(As at 31st December 1922)
HEAD OFFICE, LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
61, Liberty Street,
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambuco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mirou.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chiade, Tete. Quelimane, Mozambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau.
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. DE SRABRA.
Acting Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,00,120.
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant	Jullundur	Okara
Bombay	Jammu	(Deenste Montgomery),
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,854 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,22,235
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,46,500
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir BORBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.
BRANCHES.

Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambalia	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bareilly	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Bezwada	Muzaffarpur
Bhagalpore	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Brussh	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Cawnpore	Palecole (Sub-outstation to Cocconada)
Chandpure (Pay Office)	Patna
Chittagong	Peshawar
Cocconada (Outstation Narsapur)	Poona
Coimbatore	Poona City
Colombo	Quetta
Cuddalore	Rajamundry
Cuttack	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dacca	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Salem
Dhulia	Secunderabad
Erode	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Guntur	Sholapur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Simla
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Sind)	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalpaiguri	Tuticorin
Jubbulpore	Vellore
	Vizianagram
	Vidagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks,
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.
Price Rs. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.—
1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 4-6-0.
Six Copies, Rs 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of ... UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STOR
Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagaon.
Telephone 2457.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD
Head Office, 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted.—Applications from experienced and reliable partits for General Agencies throughout India.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
84 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR,
BOMBAY.

WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier. Policy
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE
PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET
FORT, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's { Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1-2 Small An. 12
Ague Pills. Rs. 1-3.
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As. 12
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs.1-12.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr, Batliwala Worli, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 30 knowing Hindi and English, to serve as a Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6264

WANTED—A competent GODOWN KEEPER, having knowledge of Mill and Gin Stores Line. Apply to P. O. Box No: 235.
A. R.6292.

REQUIRE—STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, must know correspondence. Apply Box No. 8997 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A. R. 6325.

WANTED—A smart experienced English knowing POLICE OFFICER. Apply with pay required and copies of certificates before 15th February. N. K. AMBEGAOKAR, Dewan, Bansda State.
A 15587

WANTED by a large European Firm, a HINDU SALESMAN to operate upcountry. Must be a good English correspondent and be able to speak Hindustani, Guzerathi and Marathi. Apply Box No. 8993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15592

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for Gujerati National High School, Bombay, a non cooperator with educational experience. Apply sharp to SECRETARY, BOARD OF EDUCATION, PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE, Krishna Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
A R6347

WANTED—District and Provincial AGENTS CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS for the sale of our high class Swadeshi cigarettes. For terms please apply to the BHARAT TOBACCO CO., 342, Bazaar Road, opposite Chakar Bandra (Bombay.)
A. R.6328.

WANTED.—A GUARANTEE BROKER to push Products of well known British Firm of Paint and Varnish manufacturers. Apply by letter in the first place to, MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., P. O. Box 122.
A 15580

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—More TUITIONS in English upto Matric. Girls preferred. Apply Box No. 8999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6345

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FLATS in "Adorn House", Soparibag Road, Parel. Apply Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & CO., 204, Khoja Mohia, Mandvi.
C R6333

TO LET the ground and the first floor of a Bungalow with compound and garage near Mahalaxmi Temple, fitted with Gas and electricity. Reasonable rent. Apply to Box No. 8989, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R15570

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
C 15470

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15583

FIRST FLOOR FLAT of Ahmedi Mansion, Motlibai Street, Byculla, to be sub-let for about 4 months from 1-3-23 Rent. Rs. 225 p.m. Apply CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Churchgate.
C R15537

TO LET—A Decent FLAT of 5 rooms with an exclusive verandah and beautiful compound and garden in the central locality in Girgaum with immediate entry. For rent and other particulars apply to the BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, "Arya Bhawan. Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, between 6 and 8 p.m.
C. R.6307.

TO LET—For Banks and Offices (also available in partitioned floor areas of 500 to 600 sq. feet GULESTAN a new lofty and handsome building in business centre with unique position. Four floors and a basement, situated on No. 6, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay opposite Improvement Trust Offices. Ready for occupation. GROUND FLOOR specially suitable for two large Banks equipped with two strong rooms fitted with Chatwood fire and burglar-proof Standard Treasury steel doors. A BASEMENT & three more UPPER FLOORS for OFFICES. FLOOR and BASEMENT paved with Carara marble slabs and fitted with Doulton Sanitaryware, electric lights and fans, and one Strong Room as described above. Lift for passengers. For further particulars apply PESTONJI D. PATEL on the premises.
C. R.6281.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri, Gindoli Road, ten minutes walk from Station, large garden with good well water. Apply Telephone 3836.
C R6318

TO BE LET—Ground and second floor of a Bungalow No. 41-43, Pedder Road. Apply at the place.
C R6344

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Second-hand HARRISON'S CIRCULAR SOCK-KNITTING MACHINES and SPARE PARTS. For particulars please write to:- AKBER MOORAJ, 147, Nishanpada Road, Bombay, 9.
K R6290

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 2

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—9" and 12" thick COPING STONE, in very large quantities, for Delisle Road overbridge. Suppliers to quote lowest special rates F. O. R. Lower Parel (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) with samples of stone (c/o S. CHANDEL, Patel Building, (2nd Floor), Lower Parel (Bombay).
P R6332

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 Thousani Spindles New RING FRAMES, gauge 1 3/5," complete preparations, immediate "delivery." Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R8084

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—OFFERS are invited for 2 trained Circus Lions and other circus properties. May be inspected at the Palace of the Proprietor of Aul. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of Aul, Cuttack District.
N. R.6320.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE OFFERS INVITED from purchasers of well situated three-storied house, "Hari Building" opposite Old Custom House, Fort. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, 20, Apollo Street, Fort.
G 15491

FOR SALE—CULTIVATED IRRIGATED LAND, 700 acres with buildings, cattle, etc., for Rs. 25,000. Apply Box No. 9000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6346

FOR SALE—Valuable HOUSE PROPERTY in Ajmere, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, in Kaiserganj, and on the Beawar Road; fetches handsome rent and is capable of further improvement. RAI SAHIB BISHAMBER NATH, Advocate.
D. R.6322.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—25 varieties from Antigua, Egypt, Transvaal &c. for 8 as. 25 varieties from Br. Guiana, Ceylon Hedjaz, Mauritius &c. for Rs. 1/4. 25 varieties from, Australia, Barbados, Malta &c. for 12 as. 25 varieties from Gold Coast Algeria, Palestine Rhodesia &c. for 10 as. 25 varieties from the Cape, Jamaica, Labuan, Mesopotamia, Trinidad &c. for Re. 1. 25 varieties from the Malay States, Straits Settlements, Sudan, Tasmania &c. for 14 as. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LD., ALLAHABAD.
L 15615

LOST AND FOUND.

ON 1st February I came to Churchgate by the Andheri local at 11-10 a.m. While getting down I left my leather hand bag on the rack. Although the bag contains nothing valuable, as the papers therein are very important, I shall feel highly obliged if any person who may have got it communicates at the following address for which act of kindness he will be rewarded.

M. H. MEHTA,
Shanti Sadan,
SANTA CRUZ.

3rd February, 1923.

PROFESSION

WHITE LEPROSY.

SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY.

WHITE SPOTS are changed at once on applying 3 times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured Small tin Rs. 3-8, big Rs. 6.

FACE POWDER.—It removes blotches pimples, black spots etc., from the face and imports fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIR'S GIFTS.—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of small-pox Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE No. 6.
Darbhanga, (Bihar).
R6324

SPORTS.

A
PERFECT DAY
with
RIGHT ROYAL
DIVIDENDS PAID TO EACH
RESIDENT
of Bombay, who backed PERFECT DAY (Rs. 77 win, 30/8 place), RIGHT ROYAL (Rs. 317 win, 70 place) and RESIDENT (Rs. 391/8 win, 101/8 place) which, with EARL (Rs. 85/8) Nicety, Silver Image, Magical Mike, Some Scribe, Sauce and Quarryman were included in
RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS.
for the Big Meeting, 1st Day.
CONSULT HIM.
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for Gent's suits. Very durable, simple and cheap. For samples. Apply GANGA STORES, Kasganj U. P.
T R6287

IMMEDIATE FOR SALE—Second hand REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10 at lower price. Apply personally to 30, Navalker's Building. Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum.
T R6343

RS. 50 and upwards.—A chance for persons desirous of owning a Typewriter. We have a number of machines for your selection. No reasonable offer refused. WARDEN & Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 1331.
T 15526

£2 TO £30 MONTHLY—With two pounds you can make big income. We tell you what to do and how to do it. Wake up and start now. It is a quick certain way to earn money. Enclose 2 annas stamps. MARSHAL & Co., Sialkot City.
T. R.6276.

SCIENCE APPARATUS for Laboratories and Factories: Hydrometers for oils, acids colours, etc. Twaddles and Baumme's Saccharometers; Alcoholometers; Thermometers Distilling and condensing appliances; etc., recently received. Also good second-hand Typewriters. Apply early to S. V. SOVANI. Ambewadi, Girgaon Bombay 4.
T R5160.

ENGLISH FACTORY LOADED SHOT GUN CARTRIDGES.—Loaded in England by Messrs Eley Brothers, Ltd., in 5/16 coloured cases with Diamond Smokeless Powder and shot. Best quality 4 wads. 25 in a card board box, 500 in a case 12, 16 and 20 bore. Price Rs. 150 per 1000 Carriage paid. Also Belgium Hammerless Ejector shot gun with highest quality "Bayard" compressed forged steel barrels with solid lumps Demi-bloc system, left choke, spring top rod fore-end, drop forged action, side clips, patent "Bayard" top bolt. Automatic safety fine quality half pistol walnut stock, horn heel plate, grip and fore-end neatly checkered, fine case hardened mounting 12 and 16 gauge. Price Rs. 200 each. Apply with licence to:—Messrs SULEMAN OMER & CO., Elphinstone Street, Karachi.
T. R.6207.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO. LTD.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company called on the 2nd instant has been ADJOURNED for want of Quorum to FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) The meeting will be held at 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

V. J. VARLE & CO.,
Agents.
C.15305.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs WILLIAM JACKS & CO., beg to announce that owing to expansion of business they are having to leave their present premises at 5, Murzban Road, and from the 1st March have taken two floors in John Fowler's Building, Goa Street, Off Nicol Road Ballard Estate.
C.15614.

NOTICE.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS FOR FACADES OF BUILDINGS IN INDIAN STYLE.

THE DESIGNS submitted in this competition will be on Exhibition at the Civics Exhibition at the Royal Institute of Science from TUESDAY, February 6th to WEDNESDAY February 14th 1923.

The Exhibition will be open free to the public daily from 10 a. m to 6 p.m.

(Sd.) ROBERT W. CABLE.
A. R. I. B. A., I. E. S.
Trust Architect.

Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay (No. 19.)
3rd February 1923.
C.15613.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer LUZON MARU having arrived at Bombay from Japan on the 3rd instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyers, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills of claims for shortage, short delivery and/or damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. OHARA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HUME PIPE AND CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO. (INDIA) LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED from Calcutta to Bombay, and that it is now located in the Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.
Managing Agents,
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.
C. 15609.

NOTICE.

SENTINEL STEAM WAGON CO., LTD.

Messrs. WILLIAM JACKS & CO., have pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR INDIA for the above Company's Steam Wagons, Trailers, etc. and have three European Experts from the Manufacturers attached to their Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras. Stocks of Wagons, Trailers and spare parts will be kept at all the above centres.
C.15615.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of following articles upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the respective dates mentioned against each item:—

Supply of FODDER (for Municipal bullocks) on THURSDAY, 8th February 1923.
Supply of KEROSINE Oil (15000 gallons) on WEDNESDAY the 14th February 1923.
Supply of STATIONERY On WEDNESDAY the 14th February 1923.

The tender forms, the terms and conditions of contract and other particulars can be obtained from the Store-keeper's office on any working day during office hours.

Chief Officer.
Bandra Municipality.
T.A. C.15606.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of clothing to the Company's Uniformed Staff. Tender forms and all information can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's office, Colaba Tramway Depot.

C. N. MOBERLY,
General Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1923.
C15608

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
AND FULL COMPANY
OF
25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25
IN
RUSSIAN BALLET.
Monday 5th and Tuesday 6th
PROGRAMME No. 4
Wednesday 7th at 5-30
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
All children under 12 HALF PRICE.
Programme will include
"THE FAIRY'S DOLL" and
"THE SWAN"
Plans at ROSE Co., Ltd., up to 6 p. m
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 P. M.
"THE DECOY"

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
A Paramount Picture in 5 Reels.
IDOLS OF CLAY
FEATURING:—
MAE MURRAY.
Life had mocked at their dreams—and tumbled them into the depths.
What was left to them now?
Come see what love can do. Under warm skies on a Tropical Isle. In pleasure resorts of the rich.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB UNIVERSAL JEWEL PRODUCTION
8 Reels—8,000 feet—To-Night and This Week.
"THE STORM"
featuring the popular Stars
HOUSE PETERS & VIRGINIA VALLI

See the unique triangle situation; an honest woodsman, afraid of women because he had never known them, and a blase rounder of the cities, "off" them because he had seen too much of them, forced to live for four months with a girl whose beauty maddens them and whose innocence holds them back. Mark the eternal appeal of the Northland, of deep timbered valleys and the magnificent fury of winter, with a frail girl alone in it with two men. See the spectacular storms, a-smashing fire among the kings of the forest, a real scene of a double snow avalanche which imperilled the lives of the players, and the vivid beauty of Nature in her calms and her tempers. It is a production surpassing even the highest Universal-Jewel standards; director of headline status, star of real artistic ability, story from a famous play, a small cast of big people, beautiful photography of California's Feather River canyon and every technical quality necessary to the highest success.

"THE STORM"
NO COMEDY OR GAZETTE IN THE PROGRAMME.
10-NIGHT: ; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD TELEPHONE NO. 3455.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
After a long Interval
Shakuntala or the Lost Ring
(THE FAMOUS STORY BY MAHAKAVI KALIDAS.)

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
TO-NIGHT
THE
National Film Co's
mythological production
VAMAN AVATAR
OR
BALI RAJA.
NEXT WEEK
A sensational Indian mythological production
MAHA NANDA
produced by SHRIYUT PHALKE
The famous producer of
BIRTH of KRISHNA.

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
DAMAJI
Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 3 Shows:—7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0.
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12. 1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class A

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——3RD WEEK
Present
Pathe superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(3 Episodes—6 Reels)
Romance! Thrill!! Adventure!!!
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LTD,
Present
THE ITALA FILM CO.'S
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
"PHANTOM OF THE LAKE"
"PHANTOM OF THE LAKE"
"PHANTOM OF THE LAKE"
Gripping,—Appealing,—Irresistible,
IN SEVEN TERRIFIC REELS
Produced on a Stupendous Scale by the ITALA FILM CO. of TURIN.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT
NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
on
Wednesday 7th Feb. 23 at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI.
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 10th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.) and
SUNDAY the 11th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 7th February 1923 (Night 8-30) P. M.
EKACHAPYALA.
Saturday 10th February 1923 (Night 8 P. M.)
SAUBHADRA.
Sunday 11th February 1923 (Noon 3 P. M.)
MANAPAMANA.
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT

(OBAIDULLA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP.)

THE FIRST ROUND will be played TODAY (Monday) commencing at 4-30 p.m. sharp.

DRAW.

7th Queen's Own Hussars

vs.

4th RoyalDragoon Guards.

H. E. The Bombay Governor's Staff.

vs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Alirajpur's Team.

The finals will be played on THURSDAY, 8th instant.

A. G. S. ALEXANDER.
Lieutenant.
Honorary Secretary for Polo.
C.15607.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAGHUNATH SHAMRAO SAO, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written to our Clients DHARMAJI GANPAT BELASKAR and another both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35 Meadow Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Mughbat Cross Lane, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by former admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and by recent admeasurement one hundred and fifty seven and one third square yards registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1374, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7605 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 379 and Street No. 39, Mughbat Cross Lane and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kanji Khimji, on or towards the South and West by the property of Sitaram Bhicaji and on or towards the East by the public passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1923.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C.15604.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1702 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 13th day of April, 1922.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O. V. rr, 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r, 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. JAGANNATH DIWANCHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Ravalpindi and Peshwar in Punjab outside of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1). JIVANMAL PREMSINGH (2). RAMCHAND DUNICHAND and (3). PARJAMAL LAKHMICHAND, first two of Ravalpindi and the third of Gujarkhan Punjab, all three Hindu Merchants, till lately carrying on business under the name style and firm of L. Jivanmal Bari at Khatak Bazar, outside the Fort, of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay the sum of Rupees, 17,279-14-9, with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 23rd day of February, 1922 till judgment costs and interest on judgment and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of March, 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 21st day of April, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 21st day of April, 1922.

Messrs. SHAH & CHINUBHAI.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15610

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the assets (including stock-in-trade, credits, book-debts and outstandings) and liabilities of Messrs Walmer and Co., of 12, Hammam Street Fort, Bombay, as a going concern are being taken over by Messrs. Walmer and Co., Ltd., a private Limited Company. All persons claiming debts or liabilities against the said Walmer and Co., are hereby required to send in their claims to us within two calendar months from the date hereof at the expiration of which time no further claims will be entertained nor will the present partners of the said Walmer and Co., be responsible in any way for the same.

Dated this 31st day of January 1923

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Attorneys for Messrs Walmer & Co.
Shilotri Bank Buildings,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C.15532.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MURLIDHAR PREMSUKHDAS, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. RAJMAHOMED VAZIR the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 631 5/9 square yards or thereabouts out of which a small portion has been handed over to the Bombay Municipality for road purposes forming part of a large piece or parcel of land and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old Nos 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803. Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549 and 1B/3587 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by proposed passage, on or towards the West by Plot No. 8 on or towards the North by Plot No. 16 and on towards the South by Plot No. 14.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 531 5/9 square yards or thereabouts out of which a small portion has been handed over to the Bombay Municipality for road purposes forming part of a large piece or parcel of land and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos, 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803 Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294, and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by proposed passage on or towards the West by Plot No. 9 on or towards the North by Plot No. 16 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 13.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1923.

PATELL & EZEKIEL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C.15600.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3497 of 1922.)

THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD. a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having their registered office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADHAVLAL MAKANJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant carrying on business at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27 O.V.rr 1,5,7, and 8 and O.VIIIr 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To

MADHAVLAL MAKANJI

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a suit as a short cause in this Court against you praying for a decree for the sums of Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 500 due in respect of the first and second call on the shares of the plaintiff Coy of which you are a registered holder with interest and case.

You are hereby summoned to appear in Court on the 20th day of February 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay afore said this 11th day of August, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD.
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of August 1922.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA.
Plaintiffs Attorneys
C.15611.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 1823 of 1921.)

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOO—WALLA and others. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIM KHAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1921 the following immoveable property known as "Ebrahim Khan's Hotel" will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, 1923 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises known as Albert Victor Hotel with their appurtenances, situate at Matheran in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Colaba, containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty two Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 54A in a certain map of Plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1922.

R. B. PATEL.
Acting Commissioner.
15453.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAJARAM TOOKARAM has agreed to sell to our client the property belonging to him described in the schedule below:

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby requested to give notice thereof to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

Dated this 5th day of February 1923.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land of the Khoti tenure situate at Vile Parle Taluka South Salsette in the Bombay Suburban District registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts being final plot No. 52 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by Public Road 21 feet wide and the house of Mr. Damle, on or towards the south by Plot No. 33, on or towards the east by another Public Road beyond which is the Bungalow under construction on Plot No. 30, and on or towards the West a fenced in vacant plot and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

MOHANLAL PARMANANDDAS.
Purchaser's Agent.
Hargovandas Master's "Niranjan Nivas" Bungalow.
Vile Parle, Post Andheri
R.6348.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES AUSTRIAN GAS GLOBES.

By order of the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

12 cases Austrian Gas Globes containing about 2,100 pieces.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDNEW 89 ELECTRIC CEILING AND DESK FANS AND 24 REGULATORS.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Brandnew Electric fans of the World famous makers, Messrs. Ercole Marelli & Co. of Milan:

20 pieces Occaso Oscilating Desk fans 16" D C 110 volts.
2 pieces Occaso Oscilating Desk fans 16" A C 230 volts.
20 pieces Nordico Oscilating Desk fans 12" D C 110 volts.
21 pieces Nordico Oscilating Desk fans 12" D C 230 volts.
26 pieces Burrasca Ceiling fans 32" sweep with 4 wooden blades A C 230 volts.
24 pieces regulators for the above Burrasca Ceiling fans A C 230 volts.

AUTION SALE OF OREGON PINE TIMBER.

By order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Esmail Ebrahim & Co., Baman Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria House Depot, Victoria Road, Byculla the following:—

Best Oregon Pine 12 ins x 1½ ins Lengths 18 ft. to 36 ft. measuring about Tons. 20.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th February 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PEARL STRINGS AND 7 PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Krishnalal Trikamdas.

3 Pearl strings each containing 75 Pearls.

1 Pearl string containing 76 Pearls.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jivanchand Dharamchand.

4 Pearls loose.

3 Pearls in three separate strings.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of the Chief Engineer, the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme at the Marine Line Works of the said scheme and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. A. Patheria of No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort.

One lot "Kalamao" timber.

List of timber can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE CAVEL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 10th February at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Monji Jutha, Narottam Jutha and Haridas Jutha and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Gordhandas Manji in virtue of the power of Sale reserved unto the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd January 1921, the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises in one or more lots.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandred and eighty-four square yards and twogether with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundded and eightf-four square yards and twoninths of another square yard or thereabouts being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 New No. 189 old survey No. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 and bounded on the East by the public road and a temple on the West by the property formerly of Govind Abaji and of Jagannath Shankershetha on the North by the property formerly of Venkoba Dayahataji and on the South by Atmaram Vishwanath and of Harischandra Bhaora which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3795 and 3796 and Street No. 136.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 244 yards or thereabouts to the last document and 245.5 according to the plan situate at Cavel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3786, Street No. 129 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Sadshiv Shanker Agasker, on or towards the West by the property of Edulji Adurji Homji on or towards the North by the property of Gordhan Gordhandas Movji and on or towards the South by the property of Gordhandas Movji and being a portion of land bearing Collector's old No. 26, New No. 169 and old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199.

THIRDLY: All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenues (along with other land) under old No. New No. old Survey No. and New Survey No. 199 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Jamnadas Harakhji Saughu and now of Himatlal Jugaldas partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Amchandra Gokharkar on or towards the South by the property formerly of Chandrabhagabai widow of Pandrinath Sadasiv Hate and now of Gordhandas Mooji and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the said Francis Cathedral Church and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3787 and Street No. 130.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Ash Lane, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th February 1923.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL, DIAMOND AND RUBY ORNAMENTS AND SILVER VESSELS.

Suit No. 36 of 1918.
Advocate-General
VS.
Bai Monghibai

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Gold ornaments, such as Kandora, Jheda, Sanklas, Kadas, patlis, Bangles, Ratlis with Goongri Necklace, buttons, Todas Kanthees, Jumkhas, pearl ornaments such as bangles of 2 strings, rairals, vanks, pochis, Toranmalla loose pearls, chakda, kanta silver ornaments such as charvi, kundi, thalis, kalashyas, gulabdani, vatkas mundura, sanklas, etc. etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 1ST STREET OTHERWISE KNOWN AS CURSETJI SUKHLAJI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2825 of 1920 (N. H. Moos, Esqr., v/s Bai Ayashabai and others) by an order made in the same Suit on the 9th day of February, 1922. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of lease hold (the lease being tenancy at will) land or ground belonging to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay subject to such tenancy as now existing with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or Bungalow standing thereon situate at Grant Road in Kamatipoora 1st Street or otherwise called or known by the name of Cursetji Sukhlaji Street on the West side thereof outside the Fort in New Town in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Collector formerly under No. 78 then under No. 78 and now under Street No. 5-7 and Ward No. 836 containing by admeasurement 117-8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Soorti Nana, on the West by Camatipoora 1st Street otherwise called Cursetji Sukhlaji Street which is the fronting thereof on the North by a public passage and on the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF GIRGAUM BACK ROAD AND SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Duwarkadas Jeykisondas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Chandulal Dalsukhram Zaveri and under the power of sale given by an Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd March 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S.T.) on the premises

All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure situate at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 2977 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 706, 708, 307, New Nos. 3216 and VF/2071, Old Survey Nos. 578 and 576, New Survey Nos. 7912 and 19/7910 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1336 (1 and 2), 343 (1), 344 (1), Street Nos. 1-4 and 23-24 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the Girgaum Back Road and partly by the Sandhurst Road, on or towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ranchordas Bhavan and partly by the property of Yeshwant Ramchandra Naik and on or towards the East by the Benham Hall Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND PEARL, RUBY, GOOD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 2017 of 1921.

Sir Thomas Strangman Arbetrator.
Kissondas P. Mangaldas.
vs.
Gordhandas P. Mangaldas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very valuable diamond, Pearl, Ruby, gold and Silver ornament such as pair of diamond bangles and necklaces, chakel set with diamonds, Hamman set with diamonds and rubies, diamond nose ring with rubies, Ruby bangles pearl raifals and bangles, mangal sutar of pearls, noserings of pearls and rubies, diamond butterfly, nakhle of pearls umfichain of pearls, diamond bracelets, big diamond ring, pair of diamond earrings, mala of pearls of 2 string-gow sanklas, bangles, muffchain, gold rings buttons and links, watches and watchchain, good earring with big diamond, diamond earrings with emelalds,—Silverware Attardan, candlestands, gulabdam, Jugs, lotas vatis, Khumchas, Thalis, plates, coffee and tea pots, sugar basins spoons and forks, belte etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th February 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

On TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1923, at No. 9, Dean Lane, near Humum Street, Fort, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved blackwood furniture, Rool top writing table and revolving office chair English safe box, Ice Refugerator Electric Table fan low arm chairs hot stands carpets. Mirror and panelled almirah single mirror door almirah cupboard clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash table, knake, cottage piano motor car, luncheon, carrier and Electric table lamps.

The property of a gentleman:—

Property of another gentleman:—

1 Brand new A. E. Villiers Motor Cycle 2¾ H. P. in working order.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF 92 BALES HINGANGHAT COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Rly. Co's Goods Yard Colaba on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton damaged by fire.

92 Bales Hinganghat Cotton R. R. No. 4644/50, 8254 Invoice No. 14, 15, 16 of 18-12-22 from Hinganghat to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.

Auction Sale of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Medical and Surgical Stores, such as surgical instruments (Forceps, Scissors, Knives, Lancets, Needles, etc.), Drugs and Chemicals, Tablets, (Medicinal, Hypodermic, Opthalmic) Field Equipment, Dressings, Veterinary Stores, Veterinary companions: Officers Chests, Tooth Rasps Air cushions, splints, Kettles of sterilisers, Hypodermic syringes, Corkscrews, Tin cutters, Wire cutters, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th February 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Surplus Stores Depot, Colaba (Barrack Master's yard) opposite old Colaba Railway Station, the above mentioned goods.

Many attractive and useful lots will be put up to suit both large and small buyers. Medical practitioners and Merchants will find lots to suit their wants.

Single items as well as large quantities will be put up for sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the auction sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th February, 1923.

Excellent Service

Jump on your bicycle for that business call or pleasure run, home, and then out again tomorrow regardless of the road and weather conditions—such is the almost monotonous dependability of the service rendered by B.S.A. Bicycles to riders throughout the world.

All B.S.A. parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

Illustrated List free from

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
263, Hornby Road, (opp. Cox & Co.)
BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED
SUNDAY EDITION
Bombay Chronicle.
An excellent medium for Advertisements.
Popular among All Classes.
MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250
„ „ Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New york market advanced on American buying.

Mid. Americans Spot limited request		15.38
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		7·65
New York, 11 a.m.	March	27 42
(As known in Liverpool at— closing time.)	May	27·71
	July	27·22
New Orleants 10 a.m.	Mar.	27.21
	July	26.93

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 2,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Feb.	—
Mar.	14.96—10
April	—
May	14·81+09
June	—
July	14·58—08
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	13.58—10
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
EGYPTIANS COTTON March	16 85
May	17·08
July	17·30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Months	To-day's prices.
February	16·65— 5
March	16·80— 5
April	16·90— 5
May	17.00—08
June	17·10—08
July	17.25— 3
August	17.30— 3
September	17.35— 3
October	17·40— 3
November	17·45— 3

Manchester :—Market, No change, yarns Quiet request.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 2.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·80
„ „	Fully Good	9.20
„ „	Fine	9.60
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10.95
„ „	Fully Good	11.35
„ „	Fine	11.75
M. G. Broach	Good	12.70
„ „	Fully Good	13.10
„ „	Fine	13.50
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.70
„ „	Fully Good	9.10
„ „	Fine	9.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Months	To-day's Prices.
February	15.09—02
March	15.03—03
April	14.92—05
May	14.86—04
June	14.72—05
July	14.61—05
Aug.	14.35—06
Sept.	13.93—11
Oct.	13.57—11
Nov.	13.40—11
Dec.	13.23—13
Jan.	13.15—12

Tone :—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		10,000
„ „ to Continent		Nil.
Futures at New York	March	27.64+43
„ „ „	May	27·90+38
„ „ „	July	27.42+34
„ „ „	Oct.	25.07+17
Spot Cotton at New York		27.75+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		27.62
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	27.37+29
„ „ „	May	27.35+29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 7/16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 3.

Futures at New York	Mar.	27.94+30
	May	28.28+38
	July	27.73+31
	Oct.	25.34+27

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 7/16 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4-8-5 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 9/16 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 2.

Rentes 3 per cent	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	30 13/16
„ „ 2 months hence	30 9/16
Closing Tone of silver Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rates per cent since 17th July 1922,	£ 3
Interest day to day loans	1 1/8
„ 7 day Market loans	1 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb, 2nd.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	18 5/8
Hongkong	118
National	45 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 3/4
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 5/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5/8—1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 1/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	56 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	114

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France —

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Sellers	44/6
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar. Sellers	44 3
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49/6
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar.	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. J,I,F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48
„ Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47/6
Tone :—Inactive.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, Nominal Easy teadeney	£ 16 1/2
LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar, Value firmer	£ 17 1-4
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat	21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound dleivered per ton) Feb-Mar. Sellers	9 3/16
TORIA RAPESEED—Feb. Mar. Sellers	£ 17

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta Nominal	16 5/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Sellers	20/10 1-2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar. Sellers	21/3
Tone :—Steady.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl,	17 1/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	17 1/2
Freights of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 69 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	114

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 3.

To-day Reuter reported 38 points higher in New York futures and 4 points lower in Liverpool. In accordance with the rise in America the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 513½ for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening buying by the Marwari jobbers caused the market to advance to Rs. 516. Offices sold at this level and the values eased to Rs. 514½. On steady buying by Marwari jobbers and shroffs the Market improved to Rs. 520½ and finally closed at Rs. 520. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 519 and closed at Rs. 521.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 468½, and improved to Rs. 470 on buying by Japanese houses. The market then gave way to Rs. 467½ an office selling, the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 471 same offices transferred their sales of Oomra March to Broach April/May. F. G. M.G. Bengal March was quoted nominally Rs. 383 and may Rs. 386/7.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was limited.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 14 0	12 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Black	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	13 6 0
Mowraseed	6 13 0	17 12 0
Barley	32 0 0	— —
Castorseed	55 0 0	11 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	37 8 0	5 9 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 6 6	
Linseed May	12 9 3	

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up amount	Face-Div. Value paid	Last Div.	Feb. 3rd, Quotations. to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100 Feb-Aug.	9%	275/8
Alliance	100	100 Jan-Aug.	7%	120
Baroda	50	100 Jan-July	7%	75
Imperial	500	500 Jan-July	10%	1305
„ Contributary	122	„	10	325
India	50	100 Jan-July	7%	93
Central	25	50 Feb-Oct.	7%	35
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75 „	as. 8	14/12
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5 Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£ 5	£.10 „		76
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125 „	£ 5	£ 118 1/2
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12	1/2 „ „	16%	£ 27 1/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500 Feb,-Oct.	11 1/2%	660xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100 „	8 1/4%	110
Central Provinces	100	100 „	8%	92
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100 „	4 1/2%	52/12
Dond Baramate	100	100 Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulsa Bhagirhat.	100	100 „	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100 „	4%	74
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100 Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	62xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100 Feb-Aug.	5 per cent,	58
Sara Sirajguni	130	100 Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100 Apr-Oct.	5%	76
Sindh Light	100	100 Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	509	500 Mar-Sept.	„	590
Upper Sindh Light	100	100 Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18 July		1/8	25
Bamankua	5	„ „		—	4
Central Mining	10	„ „		32 8%	23
Indian Cement	250	250 —		20%	190
Katni Cement ord.	100	100 „		20	185
„ Defd	40	40 „		184 10	920xd
Sivrajpur	10	10 „		4-2-4	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance Alliance.	500	500 Apr-Oct.		250	2400
Cotton	100	100 „		40	230
Apollo	50	50 Feb.-Jan.		8	48/12
Birla Mills	100	100 Apl.-Sept.		8	60
By. Cotton	500	500 Sept-Dec.		100	885
By. Dyeing	250	250 Mar-Apl.		72/8	1362/8
Bradbury	250	250 June-Nov.		80	825
Bombay Industrial	100	100 „		18	75
Century	100	100 Apl-Sep.		40	650
Cent. India	500	500 May-Nov.		200	3170
Colaba Land	700	700 March		90	1940
Coorla	100	100 June-Dec.		10	185
Crescent	100	100 Mar-Sep.		30	408/12
Currimbhoy	350	350 „		50	—
David	250	250 Apl.-Sept.		45	—
Dawn	250	250 Mar-Apl.		80	980
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10 Sept.	as. 8		4
Edward Sassoon,	200	200 Mar-Aug.		25	375
Elphinstone	100	100 June		25	98/12
Fazulbhoy	250	250 „		100	1105
Framji Petit	1000	1000 Mar-Sept.		125	1850
Globe	100	100 „		30	150
Gokak	100	100 „		15	20/28
Indian Bleaching	100	100 May		10	220
Indore Malwa	100	100 Aug-Feb.		40	582/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250 May-Oct.		15	320
Kastoorchand	500	500 July-Dec.		50	465
Khatao	100	100 Apl.-Nov.		25	395
Kilachand Mill's	25	25 Aug-Jan	as	12	13/8
Kohinoor	500	500 Mar-Aug.		72-8	1905
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000 Apl-Oct.		250	5100
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100 „		28	145
Madhowji	100	100 Jnly-Dec;		30	345
Mathuradas	500	500 May-Nov		35	550
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000 Mar-Sep.		250	3800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100 Mar-Aug.		15	230
Morarji	1000	1000 Apl.-Nov		500	5400
New Great	200	200 Mar-Sept		35	612/8
New City	102	100 „		35	520
Pabani	250	250 „		50	595
Pearls	250	250 July-Dec		70	857/8
Phoenix	100	100 Mar-Aug.		65	800
Premier	100	100 May			115
Planet	100	100 Dec-Aug		15	160
Presidency Mills	125	125 Aug-Jan		25	165
Sassoon Cotton	100	100 Apr-Aug		15	100
Shapurji	102	101 Aug-Sept		20	208/12
Sholapur	2000	1000 Apr-Oct.		1800	14000n
Simplex	250	250 Jan-Dec.		15	522/8
Standard	500	500 Apr-Sept		130	2025
Swan	250	250 Mar-Aug		70	930
Swadeshi	500	500 Apr-Oct.		200	3310
Tata Mill	500	500 May-Oct		60	775
Vishnu Cotton	500	500 Apr-Oct		100	2050

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100 „		5 %	95
Andhra Valley	1200	1000 „		5	660xd
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52 „		5	110
Tata Hydro	1022	1022 Jan.		28	725

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123 „		50	405
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125 „		10	440
B. Burma N.I.	50	125 „		4	130
By. Flour	500	500 Jan-Aug.		15	1350
Bt. Burma Pet	8	£. Mar-Oct.	as	3.	7/4
By. Steam	250	250 Oct. Rs. 41/2	p. c,		150
Kemp & Co.	200	July.		20	144
Marohs	200	July		28	52
New India Insur.	25	250 „		„	19/8
Oriential Govt. Life	50	200 April		36%	335
Phillips	48	July		10%	42
Port Canning	1000	Sept		5 p c,	635
Scindia Steam	30	30 „		„	9
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75 Sept.		4 p.c.	58/12
Defd	30	30 Sept.		202	193/12
N. Ord.	75	75 „		„	—
N. Def	400	400 „		„	—
Tata Oil.	100	100 „		„	46/4

A STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,

LIMITED.

Simplified Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	RESOURCES.	Rs.
The Bank owes to Depositors and others. ..	13,27,00,000.	To pay the depositors as well as to redeem other liabilities, we have cash in hand...	84,00,000
		We have at credit of our account with other Banks and moneys at call ..	1,32,00,000
		We own War Bonds and other Gilt-edged securities, etc., worth	2,91,00,000
		We have made loans to customers, have discounted their bills, etc., and they therefore owe us	8,63,00,000
		Our Bank premises at Bombay and Karachi and other properties at Bombay, Safes, Furniture and fittings, etc., are worth..	44,00,000
	Rs. 13,27,00,000.		Rs. 14,14,00,000

	Rs.
We have therefore total property amounting to	14,14,00,000.
With which to pay our liability of	13,27,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of—	87,00,000.
ADD to this the Reserve liability of our Shareholders	50,00,000.
Giving a net result of a surplus of Rs. 1,37,00,000 over our liabilities	Rs. 1,37,00,000.

STATEMENT OF BANK'S PROGRESS.

Period.	Bank's subscribed Captial.	Bank's Paid-up Capital.	Current and Fixed Deposits	Profits.	D/ Ws. paid.	Reserve Fund
Year ending 31st December, 1914	30,00,000	15,00,000.	30,40,000	60,000	Nil.	1,00,000
Do. 1916	30,00,000	15,00,000.	1,46,67,000	1,82,000	6½%	1,60,000
Do 1918	50,00,000	25,00,000.	4,98,50,000	5,22,000	8½%	6,00,000
Do 1920	1,00,00,000	49,99,600.	10,93,81,000	12,81,000	14%	20,00,000
Do 1922	1,00,00,000	50,00,000.	13,22,08,000	13,67,000	14%	30,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, *Managing Director.*

OBESO-THIN

Renews Energy and Vitality — Eyes become brighter, steps become more elastic; weakness, nervousness, indigestion, languidness, shortness of breath and the many other dangerous organic ailments, peculiar to the stout, soon disappear, when you commence taking OBESO-THIN, the wonderful natural remedy for superfluous fat. If you are at all above normal, you are outraging nature; you are overtaxing your vital organs. STOP IT! Take OBESO-THIN. It is exceedingly palatable and perfectly harmless to take. A GUARANTEE ensuring FULL REFUND of COST OF TREATMENT goes with every Tin.

Reduced Fac-simile of Tin.

"I have finished the first week's treatment with great success." "Will you kindly despatch me 2-weeks' treatment." T. M., Agra 2nd December, 1922.

"I have taken two tins and must say I really feel lighter and more energetic." "Send me another 2 tins." C. M., Barwangachie, 2nd Dec., 1922.

"I was young, but too stout." "Thanks to OBESO-THIN I once more possess the charm of youth." E. M., Bombay, 30th Nov., 1922.

R. V. BRIGGS & Co., Analytical Chemists, 8-B, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, 30th October, 1922. "We have made a careful examination of OBESO-THIN." "In our opinion it is suitable for human consumption in the manner prescribed." R. V. BRIGGS, F.C.S., M.S.P.A.

8-DAYS TREATMENT including necessary PILLS Rs. 6.

OBESO-THIN Co. (Dept. 7,) Post Box 2062, 3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. S 16

MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars gold ready Rs. 24/13
Bars gold forward Rs. 24/12
Bars gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/8/3
Bars silver ready Rs. 79/2
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 78/13
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77/4

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/16
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/8
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/2
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 502
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 542
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 532
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 152
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 146
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 229
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 316
London gold ready sh. 88-5
London silver ready d. 30-13
London silver forward d. 30-9
Tone of silver—Dull, China and America sold, China Banks bought, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American exchange $ 4.67
French exchange Frcs. 75.80
Swiss exchange Frcs. 24.90
Belgium exchange Frcs. 86.80
Italian exchange Liras 97.40
German exchange Mrks. 170000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98/-
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78/-
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/-
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 99/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 99/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 67/-
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 94/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67/-
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 94/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67/-

SHARES.

Market closed steady with small business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1305, India 93, Central 35, Tata Bank 14/12 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 48/12, Birla Mills 60, Bombay Cotton 885, By-Dyeing 1362/8, Bradbury 825, Century 650, Cent-India 3170, Colaba Land 1940, Coorla 185, Crescent 408/12, Edw. Sassoon 375, Elphiston 98/12, Fazulbhoy 1105, Gokak 202/8, Ind-Bleaching 220, Ind-Malwa 582/8, Jamshed Mfg. 320, Kastoorchand 465, Kohinoor 190, 1905, New Great 612/8, New City 520, Pabani 595, Pearls 857/8, Shapurji 208/12, Simplex 522/8, Swan 930, Swadeshi 3310, Tata Mill 775.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 405, B. Burma 440, B. Burma N. I. 130, Bt. Burma Pet 7/4, B. Tram 110, B. Steam 150, Bundi Cement 25, Ind-Cement 190, Katni Ord 185, Katni Defd 920xd, New India 19/8, Tata Iron Ord. 58/12, Tata Iron Defd 193/12, Tata Hydro 725, Tata Oil 46/4 and Scindia Steam 9.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Feb. 4th

	Rs. a. p
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	—
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34–40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	—
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 9 0
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Saw Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 10 0
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	13 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 6
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check 5 1 2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2
Pearl per piece	7 10
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

REMEMBER MAHATMA IN PRISON.

PROSECUTE THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

COUNCIL ENTRY—STALE AND USELESS.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MONEY.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held at Chowpatty last evening, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. In spite of the hot sun and in spite of the fact that the people had to wait in the sun for more than three-quarters of an hour for the leaders to turn up there was a large audience. There were two platforms raised from which the leaders addressed the vast audience.

Mrs. Naidu said she was glad they were waiting there for a long time to hear the message of Gaya which showed that they thoroughly supported the programme. She then introduced the various speakers. She was going to preside over the other meeting where Mr. Das was going to speak and thus show to the country that the Congress people were not going to neglect, and always to honour, the leaders who had sacrificed for the cause of the country.

USELESS CONTROVERSY.

Mr. G. B. Deshpande said the question was often asked now as to what Lokamanya Tilak would have done in these difficult times, if he had been living and his name was used by both the parties. It would not have been necessary for them again and again to repeat the Gaya Congress resolutions if there were no differences between the two parties in the Congress. Those who wanted to go into the Councils could quickly go there and those who wanted to remain away from them were also at liberty to do so, but he deprecated useless agitation and discussion which were causing such bitterness in the country. There were good may months still for the new elections and he did not see any use in going about the country and diverting the minds of the people from the real constructive programme of the Congress. He objected to this waste of time in mere talk about the Council entry. Suppose even that the Councils were destroyed by some of the leaders, what would it avail the people if that were done? How would it affect the Government if the Councils were destroyed? Many countries were being governed without councils and could not Government again do what they had done in India before 1892? But the Congress not only wanted to destroy the Councils, but to break the Government. They wanted to boycott the Government of all deartments. Mr. V. J. Patel was saying that they could destroy the councils in no time, and suppose that was accomplished what then? Would the English people and the Government also be destroyed at the same time? As long as there were men in India who were willing to destroy their own people, who were ready to be traitors to their own country, they could not succeed. Were the English so foolish as to allow the people who wanted to break the Councils free scope in the Councils? The Bardoli programme was of vital importance to the nation, and on account of that programme the Mahatma was sentenced to long term of imprisonment. Mahatma Gandhi had a genius which was unequalled, and were they going to scoff at his programme now that he was not in their midst?

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Deshpande then made an appeal for funds and volunteers. Bombay's quota of volunteers was two thousand and were there not in this city enough patriotic people to come forward as volunteers? A nation whose greatest men were branded as slaves wherever they went, must come forward with its fifty thousand volunteers, otherwise there would be indelible disgrace. He had no doubt that the requisite number of volunteers would soon be forthcoming ready to suffer for the country and if necessary to sacrifice themselves for the great cause, before 18th March. It was a sin to say that the Congress was not representative of the nation, and it was Lokamanya Tilak who spoke of Congress *mandate*, and not Mahatma Gandhi. And yet Lokamanya Tilak's followers was now pouring ridicule on the Congress programme, and saying that it had not the backing of the whole nation. What kind of loyalty was this to their great leader who was no longer amongst them? He hoped the city of Bombay which was always in the forefront of any struggle would not lag behind now.

Mr. Manilal Kothari said it was a matter of great sorrow to them that they had to differ from their leaders like Srj. C. R. Das, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others, but it was duty of the people was clear and fearlessly they must do it.

STALE PROGRAMME.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said there was no spot more sacred than where they had gathered that evening. There was no spot where they could consecrate their resolve with more humility than there. If they stood there to support one another to carry out the resolve of the Congress at Gaya it meant that the people of Bombay stood by the Gaya Congress and proposed to take it to success. The man at whose feet the people of Bombay loved to fall, the man who was dearer to them than their dearest relation, that man was now in jail for nearly 12 months and he would complete his twelve months on March 18. On that date they would no doubt gather there again. What would they have done by that date, what would they have done on that sacred date, for their country? The resolve they must make that night was merely to carry on the resolve which Mahatma Gandhi had made on that very spot, which he believed they would be able to carry out to a success. There were two programmes before the country and the Gaya Congress had chosen one of them. It was formerly said that Mahatma Gandhi had carried out his programme in Calcutta but he was not present in Gaya and he did not present any programme to them. At Gaya they resolved again that the programme of appealing again to the Government through the Councils could not be accepted. The programme that was placed before the country was one of carrying their resolutions through the councils and sending them to the Imperial Government and then waiting for a reply. It would take a long time to get reply from the Government. And what did that party ask them to do? To take up that old, stale, programme which was rejected at Calcutta long ago. The other programme was the constructive programme, the programme of individual civil disobedience now. Those were the two things resolved upon at Gaya and for those things men and money were wanted. The central fund and the funds with provincial committees were nearly exhausted. They wanted volunteers and they wanted money and unless they got them they could not offer civil disobedience on a large scale and he appealed to the people of Bombay to give him men and money. They were there on their trial so far as the whole country was concerned, and they were on their trial so far as Bombay was concerned. If they did not make the money they had resolved at Gaya to make, it meant that the Congress had no hold on the people. It meant that the people of India were not prepared to get Swaraj and, therefore, he asked them that before they met on March 18 they must have completed that work. They must prove not only to the world, and to this country, but also to those amongst them who doubted and wavered, that they were resolved to collect both men and money. If they did not complete the programme before March 18, they would have to complete it by April 30, which was the latest date. They made their demand to the nation of India, because they had refused to send it to the Parliament. They made their demand to the people of India, having refused to make it to the people of England. If they failed to give men and money to the Congress by April 30, they would have nothing but failure before them. If they did not give those things, they would have to give up their programme and take to the programme of asking questions and making answers in the Councils, and if the people of Bombay failed the Congress, the nation would certainly doubt. If they succeeded, in spite of all that had happened, the people of India would have redoubled faith and courage in carrying out their programme. He hoped they would be able to carry on the work they had promised to do to the nation. If they failed, their hopes and their resolve would be at an end. The people would have to carry out the programme to a finish. The Congress would spend the money in strengthening the nation, in strengthening the Congress organisation, and in making sacrifice possible and practicable. The volunteers they would enlist would be men in whom the nation would have the fullest faith and they would have to go to jail and remain there until the country required them. If because the Mahatma was in jail they could not carry on their programme, then the Government was perfectly right in locking him up. If when the Mahatma was in jail they carried out the programme, the Government would grow weaker. It was the hand of providence that had taken away the Mahatma and he asked them to do their duty now. If they failed to achieve in his absence what they had thought they could achieve even if they got Swaraj to-day they would lose it the next morning. On the people of Bombay the responsibility rested of giving confidence to the people of the rest of India.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad translated the speech of Mr. Rajagopalachari to the audience in Hindi and said that the N.C.O. introduced by their great leader was being followed everywhere by the oppressed nations, and were they going to give up that principle now? They wanted men and money for the purpose of carrying out their programme to a finish and he hoped Bombay would not fail them in that respect. They were pledged to carry out the programme and it was their duty to see it through.

DO NOT FAIL THE PROGRAMME.

Mr. T. Prakasam said ever since the Congress was first started some forty years ago it was thought to be the greatest political organisation in India and representative of the will of the people. He traced the growth of the Congress and said it was the Lokamanya who first gave the ideal of Swaraj to India, and it was reinforced by that great leader, Dadabhai Naoroji in the Congress. Since then the country had progressed and because the Government had not given them justice in the case of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre Mahatma Gandhi had inaugurated the N.C.O. He had inaugurated the movement, because he was convinced that the ordinary constitutional methods of influencing the Government through the Councils had failed. And yet after two years Government had failed to satisfy their demand, and were they now going to accept a programme which they had rejected because it was futile? He thought they would not do that. Lokamanya Tilak had in the last moments of his life thought and breathed of Swaraj and that great task of achieving it was left into the hands of Mahatma Gandhi and they would be failing him now, if they did not follow the programme which he had placed before the whole country and which was accepted by the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi had said that the Treaty of Sevres must be revised, but the British Government would not do it. Then Kemal Pasha gained victories over his enemies and yet the great powers refused to revise the treaty. Now it was revised and Lord Curzon said it was revised because humanity demanded it, and the same was said by the Mahatma. It was not a difficult task for them to collect 25 lakhs of rupees and enlist 50,000 volunteers, which together with the sum of 10 lakhs which the Mahomedans would collect and the army of 50,000 which they would enlist, would give the nation the necessary stimulus to carry on the struggle. They would carry on a programme of individual civil disobedience until their goal was achieved.

Mr Vallabhbhai Patel then spoke.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

LEADERS' EXHORTATION FOR FULFILMENT.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on Saturday night at the Morarji Gokuldas hall, Cavel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. There was a very large audience on the occasion. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Babu Rajendraprasad, Mr. Vallabhbhoy Patel and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar delivered speeches on the constructive programme of the Gaya Congress.

SJT. GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande speaking on the constructive programme of the Gaya Congress said that for some time past there had been a heated controversy going on both in the Press and on the platform over the matter in question, but he would like to tell them that there was no necessity for them to waste their time over the importance or otherwise of the programme. Whatever the programme of the Gaya Congress they were bound to carry out literally. What the Congress wanted was that they should collect twenty-five lakhs of rupees for the Swaraj Fund, they should enrol themselves as Congress volunteers to the extent of fifty thousand and should spread the mission of khaddar far and wide among their countrymen. They were often asked by their critics as to how far the non-cooperation movement had progressed since the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. They were also questioned by some arm-chair critics as to how many students had boycotted Government schools and colleges ever since the inauguration of the non-cooperation movement. He was in a fit position to answer those questions to the satisfaction of their critics. They had appointed the Civil Disobedience Committee with a view to enquire whether the country was fit for mass civil disobedience to-day. The Committee had made certain recommendations which were before the people. He had spoken a good deal on the khaddar programme but he would again like to address them on it, because unless and until they boycotted foreign cloth and accelerated the spread of khaddar throughout the country, they would not reach the goal of Swaraj. (Cheers). He was glad to tell them that in his Province home-spun yarn to the extent of two lakhs of rupees was being sold every year and the people were very willing to wear no other cloth except khaddar (cheers). He hoped that they would also follow in the footsteps of their countrymen in Belgaum. That fact alone showed how far the Non-cooperation movement had become successful up to now.

Continuing he said he had no sufficient strength to enter into unnecessary controversy with his opponents, nor was he in need of possessing such strength. He knew full well that they would not be able to do any good to the country by unnecessarily dabbling in controversial political issues. If he wanted to stand as a candidate for the council-election, his followers in Belgaum would have doubtless done the work of canvassing for him. But he did not want to do that, because he was perfectly aware of the work so far done in the Councils. They would not be able to serve their country by merely gracing the Councils by their august presence but if they reposed their full confidence and trust in the Congress, they would doubtless reach the goal of Swarajya. (Cheers).

Concluding he said that he was asked what use they would make of twenty-five lakhs of rupees for which they were constantly appealing to them. They were going to spend that amount for the amelioration of their country which was aspiring for Swarajya. Finally, he hoped that by the 30th of April, they would successfully carry out the programme formed at the last session of the Congress at Gaya, for unless they did that they would not be considered fit for Swarajya. (prolonged cheers.)

BABU RAJENDRAPRASAD.

Babu Rajendraprasad, next, speaking in Hindi, said he had been called upos to say a few words about what transpired at the last session of the Congress at Gaya. They must have read in the newspapers that in the Congress there was difference of opinion in respect of only one question and that was in connection with Council entry. He wanted to know from them as to what they were going to do with regard to the programme formed at Gaya. To-day the whole country had awakened to the great necessity of establishing Swarajya in India, for, they must bear in mind that it was not by merely patting on the back of bureaucrats or by playing the roll of hypocrites, that they would succeed in attaining Swarajya; but unless and until they tried to stand on their own legs and did not depend upon foreigners, their chance of reaching that goal would be remote. The Congress wanted Rs. 25 lakhs which they were in badly need of for freeing their countryman from the bondage of slavery. At present in spite of their paying taxes to the Government they were being treated as the helots of the Empire. The Congress did not want a very large amount from them. He drew their attention to the forthcoming budget involving huge deficits. The Government was simply squandering their hard-earned money year after year over military expenditure in spite of the vehement protests of their countrymen and they wanted Congress Volunteers for the service of the country. Concluding he appealed to them to rise to the occasion and fulfil the Congress programme by the end of April. (Cheers).

MR. VALLABHBHOY PATEL.

Mr. Vallabhbhoy Patel speaking in Gujarati said that he had great pleasure to address them that night on the programme of the Gaya Congress. He would tell them straightaway that so far as Gujarat was concerned the programme required no further explanation, because the Gujaratees were eager to co-operate with them. He asked them to be patient and to eagerly watch the ultimate result of the Gaya programme. When Mahatma Gandhi at first launched his Satyagraha movement in South Africa, he had only fourteen men at his disposal to co-operate with him. The secret of the Non-co-operation movement could never be easily understood by the *Vidhwans* (learned men) of the country, but by the ignorant people having faith in the movement (laughter). If they wanted to reach the ultimate goal of Swarajya they should try and educate the masses, who could never be left in the lurch. It was stated by some persons as to what earthly use they were going to make of Rs. 25 lakhs. He had no time to enter into that controversy in the Press, but they should remember one important thing that for every new organization they required "men and money" Instead of merely wasting their time and energy over such futile controversy, they should carry out the constructive work within three months, for, the programme that they were asked to fulfil was not at all difficult. He was sure Bombay would take the lead in the matter. (Cheers).

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, next said the previous speakers had spoken to them all that was necessary, and it now remained entirely for them to carry out the programme. That was the duty of the people of Bombay. The people of Bombay had not gone to prison yet, although the people of other provinces had gone in large numbers. They had not yet contributed to the prison life. He was sure that those who had spoken before him in the vernaculars, had made the appeals sufficiently well, and the people of Bombay would respond to the call of the Congress. He did not want to repeat those appeals, but he would repeat that they had also got to go to prison. They must be courageous enough to face the rigorous prison life. Although they wanted first 2,000 men as volunteers, they should be ready to go to prison and should not ask for the maintenance of their family. Mahatma Gandhi had distinctly stated that nobody who offered himself as a volunteer should feel it necessary to maintain his family, if he was sent to prison. Bombay was very wealthy, whereas other provinces were not so. Were they going to punish those provinces, or were they going to help them? That was the reason why they were in need of more money. Without money the Congress would become weak and powerless. Money was necessary for the work to go on. They wanted 50,000 men as volunteers for the carrying out of the programme. Money itself would be useless if there were no men to carry out the programme. To make a beginning they appealed to the citizens of Bombay. For every organization money was chiefly required and so they appealed to the premier city of India to give some money to them. He hoped the city would save the reputation and strength of the Congress. "How are you going to prove to the world that you are going to get Swaraj without suffering?" said the speaker. If they cared for Swaraj they should be ready to suffer. They all desired to get Swaraj, but it could not be got by mere resolutions on paper. Concluding, he appealed to them to carry out the programme (loud cheers).

Mrs. Naidu, then, exhorted the audience to rise to the occasion and contribute their mite to the Congress Fund. She hoped that Bombay would doubtless fulfil the pressing need of the country.

The meeting was, then, dissolved late in the night.

OBSTACLE TO SWARAJ.

MR. C. R. DAS WANTS TO WRECK COUNCILS.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee a public meeting was held at Ghatkoper on Saturday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel said Mr. Das had devoted himself whole-heartedly to the service of the country, and had given away the whole of his valuable services and wealth for the purpose. He was determined not to rest until Swaraj was won; he was also determined not to give the Government any rest until India had Swaraj. Mr. Das was determined to persuade the country to his own views, so that together they could win Swaraj. Mr. Patel thought it was impossible to induce the Government to grant them Swaraj by mere love; the only way to persuade them was to compell them and to that end they should all work. There were two kinds of non-cooperation; in one non-cooperation there was only love and in the second there were both love and otherwise. Their main object was to get Swaraj, they did not care whether by love or hate. That was the object of their party while the other party stuck to love only for the purpose of winning Swaraj. The only method of dislodging the moderates from the councils, where they were "selling" the country for their own purposes was by capturing the councils by Congressmen and then wrecking the councils for ever. The councils were there not for helping them to attain Swaraj, but they were there as an obstacle in their way to Swaraj. Therefore it was that his party wanted to capture the councils, to break them for ever and thus remove the obstacle in their path.

MR. C. R. DAS.

Mr. C. R. Das said the differences in the parties were deeper than were expressed in the Gaya Congress resolutions. He felt that the time had come when they should declare before the public the great principles of nationalism upon which the political movement of India had been proceeding. It was said that the Councils were impure, that the Council Chambers were impure, and that they must not have anything to do with them. He had not yet got the meaning, as to what was meant by that; he had yet to know what was meant by that kind of purity, and why the Councils were impure. He wanted to know what was Satyagraha non-co-operation and Mrs. Naidu had not yet told him. He thought that once they could get the meaning of the *Dharma* which was made so much of by their opponents, they could get at the real difference between the two parties. It was not right to say that he had given up *Dharma*, and he wanted to know how he had done that. The problem of nationalism all over the world and of Indian Nationalism to-day was to develope this nation according to its own light, according to its temperament. If that was the problem, then everything, every step, which was not immoral, not inconsistent with the dictates of the great world religions, every step which was not in consistent with morality in general, and which helped to bring out the real nature and character of the national will, was following *Dharma*. The Bureaucracy was an obstacle in their path, and it was their duty to remove it from there. Only by brushing aside the hidden obstacles in their path could they reach their goal. Regardless of consequences, reckless in its love, a nation must proceed, and if they set before him dogmas and doctrines, what should he say, but that he did not believe in them? An idealist did not see any difference from the ideals which were expressed in the Congress resolutions.

What was the entire activity of the Congress before now? He meant to have Swaraj before he died, for life was short so far as human will could make it possible. He wanted to give battle to the bureaucracy from all sides, from all points. They must also continue their constructive work at the same time and simultaneously attack the Councils from without and also from within. His opponents said that they must develope themselves. To that he would answer that a healthy human being could only develope by fighting, fighting and by fighting. (Cheers.) A human being only developed by fighting and fighting. He did not want to wrangle away his time in useless philosophical disquisitions. They must act in the best spirit with all their heart and they must go on towards the final victory.

In answering a question he said his plan was clear. They would go into the Councils if they had a majority, and then make a demand of the Government. Those demands must be made in a moderate spirit in the same spirit as Mahatma Gandhi made his demands in the case of the Punjab wrongs. After having done that sufficient time would be given and his party would say to Government: "You give this and we stop non-co-operation. If you refuse it we will use all our powers under the Reform Act and obstruct the Councils and we shall make the Government by Councils impossible."

Continuing he said Government could yield to the demands of the public, for Lightier Governments had done that before. His natural expectation was that Government would yield, or they would have to withdraw the Reforms Act or suspend it. He admitted that Council obstruction alone would not give them Swaraj, but boycotting of schools and colleges did not give them Swaraj either! What would give them Swaraj was the totality of their efforts for Swaraj. If his party did not get a majority in the Councils, they would not get into them.

In answer to another question whether India was not ruled by England before 1892 without Councils and whether she could not do the same again, Mr. Das said England had not given the Reform Act to them out of mere generosity and favour. It was won by Indians by their own agitation. The whole history of England would show them that everything had been wrung out of her. And if she withdrew the Reforms Act those conditions which had compelled England to give them the Reforms Act would still be there, only in an intensified form.

In answer to yet another question, Mr Das said with regard to the alleged differences of opinion in regard to whether he was to be a responsible co-operator, or whether they had to work the reforms for all they were worth, or whether they were to wreck the reforms, Mr. Das said his place would be as he had stated above, that was to say to enter the Councils if they had a majority and then make their demand for Swaraj; if the demand was granted then Swaraj was won; if not then non-co-operation would follow.

Asked whether some members of his party would not be responsive co-operators, once they got into the Councils, Mr. Das said the leaders of his party had signed their names to the manifesto and they would stand by it, as they were all honourable men. He did not want responsive co-operation.

Asked if it was not better that they should all reconcile their differences, close their ranks and march united towards their Government, rather than dissipate their energy in a propaganda which ran counter to the contructive programme, Mr. Das said their differences were fundamental and could not easily be reconciled. He wanted to convert the country to his views and so work in his own way for Swaraj. He thought they were doing nothing in fulfilment of the constructive programme, and he hated this sort of lethargy on the part of the nation.

Swami Satyadev and others then spoke.

HONOUR OF DESHBANDHU DAS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall in honour of Deshbandhu Das. Admission to the meeting was by tickets, the money realised from the sale thereof being devoted to the Bengal Relief Fund.

The proceedings commenced with a national song charmingly rendered by a group of young girls. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then rose to welcome Deshbandu Das. In an eloquent but brief speech she paid a tribute to Srj. C. R. Das' great services to the motherland. She styled him as the embodiment of the national aspirations. She recalled the early years of her life and spoke of the times when she knew Mr. Das as a youth just entering life. She traced the evolution of the budding lawyer into the Deshbandu Das of to-day and pointed out how Mr. Das stood to-day for the ideal of disinterested service and complete sacrifice.

Mr. G. K. Nariman paid an eloquent tribute to the many virtues of Deshbandu Das and contrasted the sacrifices that Mr. Das has made in the cause of the country with the position of the Moderates. "Had Mr. Das" said Mr. Nariman "cared for the loaves and fishes of office he could have become like his brother lawyer Lord Sinha, Lord Das of Darjeeling".

Deshbandu Das who was accorded a hearty ovation defined the connection of freedom and Swaraj and lucidly explained how it was the duty of every man to represent himself fully. Dealing with the present situation, Mr. Das expressed the view that entry into Councils according to his ideas was not against non-cooperation and if it were it was not the method which mattered, but the attainment of the goal.

Mrs. Naidu in closing the proceedings, said that Mr. Das' presence and her presence at the same meeting in spite of their differences of opionion was the indication of the many-sidedness of their character. She hoped that despite differences the common goal would be achieved in the near future.

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha then thanked Mrs. Naidu Deshbandu Das and the other speakers, and the meeting terminated.

DUTY BEFORE THE COUNTRY

KARNATAK RESIDENTS HONO LEADERS.

Under the auspices of the Akhila Karnatak Sangha, an emergent meeting of the Karnatak residents of Bombay was held on Friday at 9 p.m. at the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, to welcome Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshbande (President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee) and C. Rajagopalachar. The hall was crowded, and among those present were several ladies entirely clad in khaddar. After Mr. Padbidri, on behalf of the Sangha, had welcomed the distinguished leaders, Mr. Deshpande addressing the gathering, expressed great satisfaction that the Karnatak had stood solidly with Mahatma Gandhi and his programme. Mr. Deshpande laid stress on the great mass awakening which had taken place all over the Karnatak province and he paid a generous tribute to North Kanara tract, where the people had spontaneously responded to the call of the country. Speaking of the duty of the Karnatakis domiciled in Bombay, he appealed to them to contribute generously to make up the quota of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, assigned to the Karnatak by the Congress Working Committee Mr. Rajagopalachar emphasised the duty of the country and urged them all to prove by their response that they had not lost faith in the Congress programme. He said that those who were now pressing for a change of Congress policy and programme betrayed lack of faith and it devolved on those who stood by the Congress programme to restore their lost faith by completing the duty imposed on them all. He reminded the audience that their duty did not end by creating a demand for khaddar, without taking adequate measures to ensure a full supply and he exhorted them all to take to spinning at least for an hour daily and commended it as a delightful occupation which would stand everybody in good stead.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai, pressed to address the meeting, gave some of his jail experiences.

Mr. Padbidri then presented a purse, containing the collections made on the spot, to Mr. Deshpande to be used by the Provincial Congress Committee according to its own discretion.

Mr. R. Venkatram in thanking Messrs. Deshpande and Rajagopalachar, expressed to them the gratitude of the Karnatak residents in Bombay, and assured them that the Karnatak residents would respond wholeheartedly to the call of the country.

The meeting then terminated.

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Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	20
Poona Mail	11	40	14	45
Inter. 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	10
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Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
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Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	10	55
Kathiawar Express ..	7	45	21	35
Express	21	40	7	5

Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

DESHBANDHU DAS'S LECTURE TO STUDENTS.

Deshbandhu C. R. Das will deliver an address to students to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Admission is by tickets which can be had free of charge by 'bona fide' students only at the office of the Girgaum Congress Committee New Bhatwadi Lane to-day in the morning. Arrangement is also made to send tickets to all Colleges in Bombay.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Sevak Samaj, a public meeting will be held at Mandvi Dana Bunder to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Deshbandhu Das and Ranga Iyer will deliver a public lecture. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting. Special arrangement will be made for ladies.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the above Committee, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and Jamnalal Bajaj will explain Congress propaganda to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

BOMBAY MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA.

Deshbandhu Das will pay a visit to the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya at Bhai Jivanji Lane, near Thakurdwar to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) All persons interested in the advancement of Marathi Literature are cordially invited.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 5, 1923.

THE TEST IS WORK.

We have been watching with interest the attempts which are being made by well-meaning people to find a compromise capable of healing the division in the Congress; but we regard such amiable attempts as waste of time. So long as the dissentients from Mahatma Gandhi's programme take the fact of their defeat as if it were a grievance and affront, and, assuming coolly that the Congress *ought* to have been with them and would have been if it had been better educated or endowed with greater natural intelligence, there can be no question of an understanding even, not to speak about reunion; and compromise, where the question is one of principle, could not be tolerated by good men on either side. We advise both parties to get on with their own work, doing the best for the country according to their conscience and their lights, and to give up merely looking at each other critically. It seems to us that the division of opinion would have been comparatively trifling—that, at any rate, its effect upon the national movement would have been comparatively small, if the Majority had gone on with the work entrusted to them, instead of pausing to remonstrate with the Minority. It is, of course, annoying to be told that one is as a fool compared with Mr. So-and-So, by Mr. So-and-So himself; annoying too to be informed implicitly that Messrs. So-and-So and So-and-So are worthy to succeed, and supersede upon occasion, some one whom we all revere. But annoyance should not be allowed to paralyze those national activities which are the sole justification of the existence of either party.

There is work before all Congressmen at present, clearly defined by resolutions of the Gaya Congress—constructive work of manifest importance and the first thing is to collect money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund in such a manner as to guarantee that it will not be squandered. Money is required for every line of national activity, but principally, we should say, for education. There are other items in the programme, known to everyone, which everyone who claims to be a member of the Congress ought to carry out. If either party neglects the essential work of the Congress altogether for the sake of merely trying to convert or reconcile the other, that party will deserve to lose the country's confidence.

It is not a question of intelligence or unintelligence. It is a question of two different types of mind, for both of which and others also there is ample room within the Congress. We ourselves think that one is right, the other wrong; that merely to focus national attention on the Councils is to pay a compliment which is undeserved, and which would tend to weaken the spiritual independence which the nation has already won. But we believe in free expression of opinion, and consider the proposal for a compromise where the difference of opinion is essential and sincere, an insult to the conscience of both parties. Let the test be work. The Majority does not lack leaders; it is only that those leaders, widely trusted, have hitherto been quite content to play a modest part, and are reluctant to assume an air of leadership. However, they are known to everybody and their word will be obeyed by the Majority. They have the people's confidence in their respective provinces, and in a year's time the names of these sincere disciples of Mahatma will be household words in every village throughout India. The Majority—despite assertions to the contrary—has no lack of capable, enlightened men whose only defect is their modesty. We believe that it has only to go forward boldly to achieve success. Anyhow, we are prepared, on its behalf, to challenge the pro-Council party to a race of work—intensive work—for the Constructive programme dear to every Congressman

MOSUL.

Lord Curzon has times without number assured the world that it is neither "oil" nor any other material gain accruing to the British from the retention of Mosul that has prompted his refusal to acquiesce in the retrocession of the vilayet to the Turks. It is only the honourable desire to stand by the treaty with Emir Faisal, he tells us, that is making him hold fast to Mosul. If Britain dishonoured her own signature, what would the world say of such a deed?—such appears to be the Curzonian excuse for refusing to give back to Turkey what belongs to her. The "Imperialistic" British press, taking its cue from the Foreign Office, argues in a similar vein. "The Times," for example, says: "The British Government may not be enamoured of a commitment which brings neither gain nor glory, and involves an expenditure for the benefit of a race which does not always appear to be duly grateful for the improved administration of its country; but it cannot merely repudiate its signature." It does not matter that Mosul was forcibly annexed by the British months after the Armistice with the Turks was signed. It does not matter that at least two years before the war with the Turks came to a close, Mr. Lloyd George, the then Premier, in the course of his speech in the famous Mesopotamia debate in the House of Commons, openly declared that whatever else Britain might give up she could not give up the oil-fields of Mesopotamia, which, to quote his own words, "would add lustre to the Empire." No treaty with Emir Feisal was in contemplation when Mr. Lloyd George uttered those words, for the Turks had not been brought to their knees then and the "Government of Iraq" had yet to be born. How can the Foreign Office then pretend that it is not Britain but the Government and people of Iraq who wish to retain Mosul? Even if the latter desired to possess Mosul, what right had British statesmen to rob Turkey of her possession and make it over to a third party, before a treaty with Turkey had been finally signed? Lord Curzon talks of a "mandate". While the Sevres Treaty remains yet unratified by the party directly concerned, how can any "mandate" have a legal basis? Is not "mandate" in these circumstances but another name for robbery of the weak and honest by the strong and the unscrupulous? We are told that the people of Mosul and the villages around it strongly resent the idea of handing over the district to the Turks and a local Arab paper is quoted by Reuter's correspondent to show the existing feeling on the subject. If the population is so enamoured of Emir Faisal's regime, why have there been periodical risings in that area against the Iraq Government and the protecting Power and why is it still thought necessary to bomb the villages near by, as recently reported in a communique? As for local newspaper opinions so carefully wired to this country, do those engaged in propaganda of this nature really want us to believe that these journals voice the real feeling of the people of Mosul? Will these propagandists assure us that the life of any newspaper in Mosul which dared to support the transfer of the district to the Turks would be worth even 24 hours' purchase? Of what earthly use, then, is it to tell us that the local press is hostile to the Turks? It will be "hostile" so long as "bombing" aeroplanes fly over Mosul and British and Iraqian bayonets and machine guns are conspicuously displayed in the streets of that city and the neighbouring villages.

Notes of the Day

School of Art Exhibition.

We are informed that the annual Exhibition of the Bombay School of Art will open on the 29th of this month, when for the first time the public will have the opportunity of judging the work actually achieved by the life class (class for study from the life) instituted by the present principal, Captain W. E. G. Solomon. We have no hesitation in predicting, having seen the work in question that the judgment will be favourable. The good work actually done—work which will bear comparison with the work of any art school in the world—is the best justification of the policy which Captain Solomon has pursued so resolutely and with so much self-devotion in the face of very stupid opposition, but always with the strong and sympathetic support of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Whether from the strange idea that it would be bad for Indians accustomed all their lives to see the naked human form, to study its proportions and to learn their values in an art class, or from reluctance to enlarge the opportunities of Indian artists, the chance of study from the life was never given to Indians till Capt. Solomon insisted on providing it, saying that it was not fair to speak of the possibilities of Indian art as limited, or of the work of Indian artists as mechanical, while they were denied a most important field of study for development. The Indian public ought to see the really wonderful results of this enlightened teaching; we therefore hope that they will throng the coming exhibition and make it clear to all observers that the great art movement now begun by Indian artists has their sympathy and warm approval and is in fact their own.

Calcutta Rent Act.

The landlord interest in the present Calcutta Corporation is no whit less strong than it is in our own Municipal Corporation In spite of the general feeling among resident classes in the city that the existing Rent Act should be given an extended lease of life, the "City Fathers" whose duty it is to safeguard the interests of the general public as apart from those of a particular class of individuals, have refused to prolong the life of the Act. It now remains to be seen whether the Legislative Council too, in which a private Bill for the renewal of the Act has been introduced by a European member will prove to be as hostile to the measure as the Corporation. If the Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" is to be believed, "the feeling among the classes who are already suffering from high rents and look with dismay to any increase is that their welfare is not so safe in the hands of Sir Surendranath Banerjee as in those of the Maharaja of Burdwan who carried the Rent Act." It is suspected, says the correspondent, that the Minister for Local Government is lukewarm and will not push through the Legislative Council a measure to which two-thirds of its members have a natural antipathy. The Maharaja of Burdwan was himself a big landlord and owns innumerable properties in Calcutta, but let it said to his credit that he subordinated his private interests to those of the public good. Will Sir Surendranath, the whilom hero of the poor and middle class people of the city, prove less a democrat than the Maharaja of Burdwan? We hope not.

"Swadeshi" in Persia.

The following extract from a letter of the Teheran Correspondent of "The Near East," will be read with interest in this country:—

A great deal of discussion has lately been taking place in the Majliss on whether all officials employed in the Government service should be forced to wear only clothes made in the country from material produced here, and although Soleyman Mirza announced that this figured in the programme of the Democratic Party, the majority of speakers seemed to be against the adoption of the measure, and the Prime Minister in winding up the debate asked for a secret session at some future date to discuss the matter further. The Minister of Public Instruction, however, has issued orders to the teachers in the schools that pupils should wear only clothes produced in Persia and that no European pens or inks be used."

"Swadeshi" whether adopted in India or any other country not yet sufficiently advanced in manufactures is sure to make it more and more economically strong and independent.

Stimulants for Aman-Sabhawallas.

Even an "Aman Sabha" worker, though working, we are told, with an eye solely to "public good," appears, to the powers that be at least, to deserve occasional stimulants to engage in the "good work." Interpellations in the U. P. Legislative Council recently elicited the interesting fact that remissions or assignments of revenue totalling Rs. 40,000 in round figures are proposed to be made in the current financial year to those "who have done good work in support of Government." Replying to another question regarding awards other than jagirs, the Finance Member said that the Governor had made certain presentations in recognition of public services. These were made, stated the Finance Member, from the provision of Rs. 20,000 in the budget under the head "Durbar presents and allowances to vakils (reserved 47 miscellaneous.)" Whether the Legislative Council will have any voice in making these grants, it is difficult to say, for the Finance Member's assurance that "in the event of the Government deciding to grant any reward to which the assent of the Legislative Council is necessary, a demand will be presented to the Legislative Council in the usual way," may mean anything. The underlings of the Revenue office have only to devise a means of including these grants in some "non-votable" item, for the Council to be deprived of its right to interfere with the particular type of squander mania with which the U. P. Government appears to be affected.

The Fergusson College.

A correspondent writes:—

"It is not a pleasure adversely to criticise the working of an educational institution; and it is, therefore, not without considerable reluctance that I refer to the great Fergusson College of Poona conducted by the Deccan Education Society. This College seems latterly to have fallen into the mire of reaction—and reaction in education is far worse than in politics. Not many months ago a member of the Society and a professor of great repute was asked to withdraw publicly some commendatory remarks he had made in connection with the non-cooperation movement while addressing the students of a sister college at Poona. The present principal of the College recently rejected the unanimous request of the students to invite on the occasion of the last College anniversary, as it is the practice, one of the three leaders whose names they had suggested and who are by no means "hot heads" or "fire-brands". This refusal was quite characteristic of the College authorities who are of late trying to shut out from the college precincts all politics not labelled "Liberal". The students, with one accord, however, refrained from attending the lecture organised by the College authorities. All those who participated in the past in the anniversary function have testified unanimously to the fact that it was the day of greatest rejoicings amongst the students when more than a thousand of them gathered and renewed their old friendship. The last anniversary celebration presented a marked contrast. The College authorities scarcely realise that their worst fears that their students should imbibe the non-cooperation teaching have proved true and that the students have given an eloquent proof of the success of Non-Cooperation."

Balasinor State.

We have had occasion previously to refer to the deplorable state of affairs obtaining in Balasinor State when the State authorities attempted to suppress the popular awakening by high-handed measures. In the attempt to explain away those unfortunate incidents the Dewan of the State, in the latest Administration Report, seeks to shift the responsibility on to the heads of the members of the "so-called Lok Samaj" "mainly consisting of Nima Bania youths who have taken the infection of N. C. O. propaganda" and charges them with instigating the ignorant and illiterate masses to withhold payment of land revenue. All those who closely watched the conditions prevailing in Balasinor last year know what little substance there is in these charges. But will the Dewan vouchsafe an explanation of the bonfire of Khadi caps and clothes and the subjecting of the residents of the town to repression? The Administration Report makes very dismal reading. The State has 104 villages with a population of 44,030 and the gross revenue on five years' average comes to Rs. 219,689. The State has a greater number of liquor shops than schools and derives from the liquor traffic a revenue twice as much as the amount it spends on education. The following figures of expenditure will throw light on the condition of the State. The State maintains 15 schools in all while it tolerates the existence of 17 liquor shops, 5 opium shops and 2 ganja shops bringing in an excise revenue of over Rs. 30,000. The feeding expenses of State horses and bullocks alone amounted to Rs. 14,195 as against the amount of Rs. 5,192 spent on dispensary charges. The feeding of State horses and bullocks seems to be a more important concern to the State than the education of children or the health of the subjects. The ceremonials alone cost Rs. 14,489 while the domestic charges amounted to no less than Rs. 1,36,779 i.e. more than half of the gross revenue of the State on a five years' average!

BENGAL FLOODS AND AFTER

CAN FAMINE BE PREVENTED?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

IV*.

When visiting Santahar in the Bogra District, to the North of the Atrai area, I had another opportunity of seeing the effects of the flood. The Bogra District had been the first to feel the full force of the deluge, which had swept down from the foot-hills and had at last made a double breach in both railway embankments of more than a mile in extent. I was told that many fields, close to the railway line, where the breaches were made, had been almost ruined on account of the stone ballast from the railway track, which had been washed over their surface. The rumour was also afloat, that the villagers in their desperation had made the first breach in the railway embankments with their own tools, in order to save their crops. The distress, in this area, during the past three months had been very great indeed and the relief workers had some pathetic narratives to tell me concerning the conditions which they had found. In one village, called Talsun, which we visited, a tree was pointed out to me, where a Muhammadan, in spite of the strict injunctions of his religion against suicide, had hung himself, because his own misery had been too great at last to bear. His wife had died the night before he committed the act, leaving him, with seven children, homeless and penniless, and with a debt of 325 rupees. He had already struggled bravely through the terrible days of the flood; and then, at the last, on the death of his wife, his mind gave way. In the very early hours of the morning, when vitality was lowest, he had gone out and hung himself on the bough of a tree. This tree was in flower, when I saw the place. It seemed hardly possible to associate such beauty with the memory of a suicide's death The Governor of Bengal, with Lady Lytton, had visited this same village last November. The villagers showed me the route they had taken.

But while the past suffering had been very great indeed in the Bogra District, and the destruction of houses had been almost complete, owing to the force of the flood, yet there was a clear difference between the distress there and that which I had witnessed in the Atrai area. For the rice crop in the Bogra District had partly been saved, because the flood had passed downwards through the huge breach of more than a mile in the railway line. The harvesting was going on and it could be reckoned, with some certainty, that a four anna crop would be saved.

The difference, therefore, was very marked indeed. In this area we found the Muhammadan villagers much more active and busily occupied. They went on with their work of threshing and harvesting without paying us much attention. Only two or three older men accompanied us round in order to show us the ruined huts which had not been repaired. I met in no village with the utter poverty and destitution, which I had seen in certain parts of the Rajshahi District.

At Santahar itself, I went carefully into the methods of the work carried on by the head-quarters staff of the Bengal Relief Committee. The thoroughness and business-like character of the undertaking struck me more than ever. It was like the head office of some big business firm. Files and records were kept and all accounts were registered and audited with admirable regularity. From my own general observation, it is easy to assure the public,—if any assurance is needed,—that there has been no waste at all in the expenditure of the money given for relief purposes. The cost, also, for distribution and inspection has been reduced to a minimum. There is no danger of a single rupee of the money collected being mis-spent.

What, then, is needed in order to save the people who have suffered so terribly, owing to the flood, from the still more terrible suffering of famine

(1) The time has clearly arrived to remove the head-quarters of the Bengal Relief Committee from Santahar to Atrai, and gradually to withdraw all the relief camps from the Bogra District, opening more centres in the Rajshahi District. Concentration is needed upon the more seriously affected areas of the Rajshahi District, which are near to famine. This will immediately be done.

(2) Relief, for the rebuilding of houses can now be stopped. Admirable work has already been done and the task is nearly completed. There are just sufficient houses built now by outside help for the people to live in; the rest of that work must be left for the people themselves to undertake when they have the means.

(3) Every fraction of available money must be put into provision of seeds and also into the ploughing of the land. Ploughing and sowing are now the two vital aims; for they ensure the future. Unless measures can immediately be taken to get the full quantity of seeds at distributing centres ready for the sowing, and also the cattle necessary for the ploughing of the whole area, the position of the villagers will soon become as desperate as that of the peasants in famine-stricken Russia.

(4) The problem of the food supply during the next three months, while the seed is being sown in the fields, must be carefully watched. Seed, distributed for sowing, must not be used for food. If once the seed is actually in the ground and the monsoon comes, the villagers will be able to get some advances in the market to purchase food. But if it is once known that their land, which is their only asset, has not been properly sown, they will get no advances at all. During these next three months no one can tell exactly what is going to happen. The villagers, who they know for certain that they will be helped

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*Previous articles appeared in our issues January 30, February 1 and 2.

TURKS TO SIGN TREATY

RESERVATION ON SECONDARY POINTS.

NEGOTIATION RE MOSUL.

LONDON, February 4.

Lausanne.—The Turks are prepared to sign the draft Treaty, reserving secondary points. They are ready to negotiate with Britain in regard to Mosul—Reuter.

"GENEROUS PEACE TREATY!"

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

OXFORD, Midnight 3/4 Feb.

The importance of the decision to be made by the Turks at Lausanne to-morrow is fully recognised by the Press. It is emphasised that a great opportunity is given to Turkey by the Treaty.

The "Times" says "Turkey is weak but in the Peace Treaty now offered the Powers have certainly not taken advantage of Turkey's weakness. The terms are the minimum demands of the Western Civilisation and at the same time they constitute the fullest possible guarantee of national independence to Turkey. As far as the British nation is concerned we have every desire that the Turkish peoples should have every opportunity of living its own life within its own ethnographical limits. The terms offered define the extreme limits within which Turkey may for her own safety try her new national experience. The Treaty affords an unexampled opportunity to the Turks of affirming their national independence in friendly cooperation with the powers that possess all the resources which will enable Turkey to live."

RECOGNITION OF TURKISH ACHIEVEMENTS.

The "Morning Post" says, we trust that the Turks among whom are to be counted many able statesmen will realise the value of seating the Treaty which accords an emphatic recognition to the achievements of the Turkish arms and to the claim of new Turkey to rank as an equal amongst the progressive states of the world."

The "Daily Telegraph" believes that "the time has arrived when it is felt on both sides that the treaty must and will be secured. That it will be a generous peace to Turkey there can be no doubt but there has never been a moment when the Allied delegations in Lausanne intended anything else than a generous peace. As Lord Curzon said on Wednesday, the establishment of peace was but one of the aims of the Conference. It aimed, also, at "the reconstruction of the sorely dilapidated fabric of the Turkish state and its frank and willing admittance into the body politic of the western world. Whether she will prove equal to the task the future alone can show."

The "Westminster Gazette" adopts warning tones. The Treaty it says "gives the Turks a great opportunity which only great statesmanship and restraint can enable them to turn to good account. If they fail to seize it in the hope of snatching further advantages it is unlikely to recur."

OPTIMISM AT LAUSANNE.

The "Manchester Guardian" Correspondent at Lausanne comments on the report, also, referred to by other correspondents that the signature by the Turks will in all probability be followed by the conclusion at Lausanne of a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Turkey. All the correspondents remark that yesterday's conversations between Ismet Pasha and the chief delegates have sustained and perhaps strengthened the optimism prevailing at Lausanne.—B.O.W.

CURZON LEAVING LAUASNNE FOR LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 3.

Lord Curzon will arrive in London on Monday afternoon having completed his final arrangements for leaving Lausanne on Sunday. By that day Ismet Pasha is to have made his decision to sign or not to sign the Treaty. In any case, Lord Curzon will depart as arranged. It is felt here that Turkey's future and the hope of attaining a settlement of the long disturbed Near East depend upon Ismet Pasha's decision. Evidence of British Government's earnest desire for peace with Turkey is afforded by the Peace Treaty itself. The concessions which it incorporates represent the extreme limit to which Lord Curzon is willing to go and which public opinion here is willing to sanction.

During the negotiations at Lausanne the Turks have on several occasions shown themselves poor psychologists, but never was this more patent than in their recent extraordinary suggestion that bodies of Overseas troops in the cemeteries of Gallipoli should be dug up and removed, and in their refusal to respect their promise to return to the Prophet's Tomb in Medina the jewels transferred to Constantinople by Turkish soldiers in 1917. The effect of the first suggestion upon the British Dominions has been electrical, while millions of Moslems in the British Empire have regarded the refusal to return the Medina treasures with mistrust and astonishment. Turkish recalcitrance of this kind tends to revive in British minds the memory of Turkish behaviour at the beginning of the war to which Bompard forcefully referred at Lausanne a few days ago and also of past Turkish behaviour towards Christian minorities. This may in part explain the tendency shown in the British press to emphasise trust

(Continued on next page.)

SALVE FOR AUSTRIA.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S SCHEME.

LORD BALFOUR'S OPTIMISM.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 3.

Telegrams from Paris correspondents of newspapers record the great impression which was made at yesterday's sitting of the Council of the League of Nations by the report on Austrian reconstruction. As Lord Balfour and M. Viviani insisted, what has been achieved by the League of Nations aided by Austria's resolute efforts at self-help may be regarded as remarkable. Lord Balfour pointed out that although much remained to be done the task of internal reform undertaken by Austria had been very largely accomplished and he faced the future with great courage and expectation. It remained now for the indispensible external loan to be raised which should be relatively easy seeing that 93 per cent. of the amount needed had already been guaranteed by the nations represented on the Council and remaining 7 per cent. was expected to be provided immediately.—(B. O. W.)

MEANING OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 3.

The "Westminster Gazette" in a leading article declares that the "fact of Austria having in four months arrested the consistent depreciation of four years is a valuable object lesson of how a desperate situation can be swiftly retrieved when international co-operation is applied. A loan issued under the League's auspices should be a triumphant success and this too is a lesson that will not be lost upon the world, whose chief difficulties are traceable in the end to want of ready money."

The "Gazette" significantly adds: "Such an operation may yet be necessary to solve a problem which is more difficult than that of Austria."

The "Daily News" learns that London financial circles look very favourably on the loan proposal.—(B. O. W.)

IRISH SITUATION.

FREE STATE GOVT. RESOLVED TO TAKE GRIM DECISIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Irish rebel campaign of arson and destruction in reprisal for the Free State executions reached its height in the past week including as it did the destruction of residences of two Senators and a number of other prominent people in the Free State; the burning of two main line trains; and the destruction of the Cayan Leitrim railway locomotive works and the Youghal's water supply.

The situation is so serious that the members of the Republican Army, who left the force when the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed and who have not taken part in this civil war, have convoked a national convention for to-morrow with a view to making peace.

The latest utterances of De Valera and of the Free State Minister, Mr. O'Higgins do not suggest that the effort will be successful.

De Valera, interviewed in his hiding place, emphasised his intention of continuing the rebellion and said he thought the Free State was doomed. Mr. O'Higgins to-day retorted that De Valera was—like his compatriot, Don Quixote—tilting at windmills. The Government would take extremely grim decisions if organised sabotage continued.—Reuter.

AMBASSADORS' ULTIMATUM.

LITHUANIAN GOVT'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Kovno.—The Lithuanian Government has refused to comply with the ultimatum of the Ambassadors' Conference.

(This ultimatum, or more properly speaking Note, was sent by the Conference of Ambassadors on the 31st of January. It requested the Lithuanian Government to restore normal situation in Memel; demanded a withdrawal of the Lituanian troops and bands; and requested dissolution of the Provisional Government and reestablishment an inter-allied authority.

It is understood that the Note threatened forcible action in the event of a non-compliance.)—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND LITHUANIA.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Lithuanian delegate's talk of having a recourse to arms evoked stern warnings of possible intervention by the League of Nations from Lord Balfour and M. Viviani at a public sitting of the Council of League to-day. The sitting approved of a provisional demarcation line of neutral zones between Poland and Lithuania recommended by the League's investigator, and ordered Poland and Lithuania to disarm and dissolve the bands of irregulars who were infesting the District. The Polish delegate accepted the arrangement.

The Lithuanian delegate, however, declined, he declared that Lithuania insisted on the return of the Suwarki line which was accepted by both the countries before Zeligowski carried out his coup d'etat. The delegate added that Lithuania would resist to the utmost of her capacity the occupation of the territory now allotted to Poland.—Reuter.

POLICY OF PETTY HAGGLING.

INSIGNIFICANT CONCESSIONS TO TURKEY.

GROWING ANGLO-FRENCH TENSION.

MOSUL: THE OBSTACLE TO PEACE.

(From Our Special Representative at Lausanne Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Feb. 2, 7-40 p.m.

Although Curzon has obstentatiously declared several times that England does not deign to stoop to haggling it is manifestly apparent that Curzon is pursuing a policy of petty haggling. Thus the so-called generous concessions agreed to by the Allies reduce themselves to mere crumbs such as a reduction of three million pounds on the claim of fifteen millions for reparations or the renunciation of the clauses restrictive of the Turkish military effectives in Thrace, which is only a concession in principle since actually Turkey does not think of maintaining in Thrace in peace time effectives superior to those provided in the treaty. The Italian concession relative to the renunciation of control by the Public Debt Administration over concession in Turkey is equally insignificant. Another so-called concession is the suppression of the clause discharging Greece of the indemnity claimed by Turkey, but the Allies do not wish to inscribe in the treaty the obligation of Greece to pay the indemnity.

JUDICIARY GUARANTEES FOR FOREIGNERS.

As for judiciary guarantees for foreigners the Allies consent not to embody special clauses in the treaty but require a statement from Turkey relative to inviting foreign jurists for the reorganisation of the Turkish judicial regime.

For the question of Mosul, which remains the obstacle to peace, Curzon pretends to be unable to modify his attitude, having entrusted the solution to the League of Nations. If, after that statement, a new formula happened to be adopted Curzon would strike a great blow at the prestige of the League of Nations which would seem thus, evidently subjected to English influence. The Anglo-French tension continues. A semi-official telegram of Reuter expresses English discontent with the French attitude and prepares the ground for throwing on the French Government the responsibility for an eventual rupture, thus conforming to the new mentality created by the war concerning search for the moral responsibility for hostilities. At the same time the English Government threatens, if necessary, to make through Lord Derby, a known friend of France, an appropriate statement denouncing the danger of French policy.

Another propagandist telegram sent out from Constantinople pursues the double end of impressing Turkish opinion by the apparent firmness of the British position in the East and of influencing Britain's Ally pretending that Turkish extremists are adopting an attitude hostile to France, the Majority of the nation and the Assembly desiring the immediate conclusion of peace. The French delegation appear optimistic with the same object of being able in the event of rupture to make the responsibility fall on England. For the Turkish delegation the situation is unchanged.

ENGLAND'S MANOEUVRE.

PLAYING OFF FRANCE AGAINST TURKEY.

LAUSANNE, Feb. 2, 3-45 p.m.

Draft Treaty (continued). The Convention concerning the frontiers of Thrace provides for demilitarisation of 15 kilometers on either side of the frontier, stipulates that fortifications shall be dismantled and says that no armed force beyond the gendarmerie shall be stationed or move in the demilitarised zone. The limit to effectives of the Turkish forces in Thrace is 20,000 including the garrison of Constantinople fixed at 12,000.

The Convention concerning the regime of the Straits does not admit the point of a Turkish garrison in Gallipolli, of which Curzon had admitted the justice at the time the question was discussed. Moreover, it must be remembered that Turkey had admitted the Allied project concerning the Straits under the reservation that the garrison of Thrace should not be limited. But in the present draft not only are the Turkish forces limited in Thrace and not admitted in Gallipoli, but the strategic points in the peninsula are claimed by England under pretext of the cemeteries.

The project of the declaration concerning the amnesty says that Turkey shall not contest the transactions effected under the auspices of the Allies during the period of the occupation with the object of reinstating families dispersed, by reason of war, in possession of their properties.

Thus the Allies assure the restoration of the property of persons who have worked against the fatherland, but on the other hand, by stipulating that Turkey is to claim no damages from Greece, condemn the Muslim populations to distress.

In addition, the project has two annexes, one of which has to do with the acknowledgement by Albania of a share in the Public Debt and the other provides recourse to the permanent international court of justice to know if the States of the Balkan Peninsula and the States newly created in Asia, as well as the islands detached from Turkey shall share the charges, incumbent on the administration of the Public Debt in connection with the kilometric guarantee granted to certain railways. The Turkish counter-proposal wil probably be presented on Sunday.

ANGLO FRENCH DUEL.

CURZON'S WIREPULLING.

LAUSANNE, Feb. 2, 4 p.m.

A very stubbornly contested match on which will depend the result of the negotiations is being played now between France and England. On one side, Reuter's Agency announces that the French Government has sent a Note to London saying that France reserves to herself the right to establish separate negotiations with Turkey in the eventuality of a check to the Conference of Lausanne, and on the other English official circles are spreading tidings that they are in a position to affirm that Ismet has received an authorisation from Angora to sign the treaty, with instructions to obtain concessions. By a Machiavellian manoeuvre England seeks to prepare public opinion so as to be able, the case arising, to throw the responsibility for rupture on France, who, by shaking the unity of the Allied front would (so the tale would run) have pushed Turkey to *intransigeance*. If, in addition, Curzon manages to persuade Bompard that Turkey, being disposed to sign, will be content with insignificant concessions and that it is not at all necessary to revise the draft, the British delegate will have succeeded in making the Conference fail. The situation depends on the negotiations which are going on between the Allies. The Turkish counter-proposal which will probably be handed in on Sunday can but reflect the point of view expounded again and again by Ismet which consists in the full and entire recognition of the political, administrative and economic independence of Turkey.

FRENCH BUDGET.

FAILURE TO BALANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Paris.—Though the Chamber recently adopted the budget, it has not succeeded in balancing the revenue and expenditure, and the Finance Commission of the Senate has now refused to examine the budget before the Chamber has succeeded in balancing it.

The Sub-Committee recently appointed for this purpose by the Chamber's Finance Commission has decided on a scheme of Financiers' and Bankers' Sub-Committee, whereby the taxation officials will be empowered to enter banks and examine accounts. The Sub-Committee will subsequently, with the Minister of Finance, investigate further methods for reducing expenditure etc., creating fresh taxation resources to replace the tweny per cent general increase in taxation which has been dropped. Afterwards, attempt will be made to draft a bill for presentation to the Chamber.—Reuter.

WIRELESS IN THE EMPIRE.

VALUE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Observer" urges the Government not to dally in regard to the vitally important matter of Imperial wireless policy and insists that the British Empire must have the most powerful wireless installation in the world. It deplores the fact that the Dominions are tired of waiting and that the British inactivities have driven them to take vigorous action for themselves, while no steps have yet been made to create a corresponding apparatus at this end. The paper points out that if we do not act strongly the Dominion Stations will presently have better reciprocal facilities with foreign stations, for example, French and German, than with our own. In advocating private enterprise, which it says is ready to step in, it declares that the State cannot act in the matter for reasons of finance. The numerous advantages of closer wireless connection within the Empire are recapitulated and the belief is expressed that the Empire would enthusiastically welcome the Cabinet decision to release private enterprise.

The Journal further understands that the Imperial Communications Committee which has been considering the matter is in favour of open door for private enterprise. The opinion is expressed that if the Government accept this policy, there is assured prospect of the Empire being equipped with an adequate wireless system. Britain will thus fall in line with the Dominions. It is expected that the "Cabinet" will make short work of official obstruction which for twelve years has prevented the development of a world-wide wireless system for the Empire".—Reuter.

REPARATIONS.

MORATORIUM TO GERMANY REFUSED

PAYMENTS TO BE ENFORCED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Paris.—Britain abstaining the Reparations Commission resolved to maintain its decision to refuse moratorium to Germany and to insist upon the enforcement of the schedule payments fixed last year regarding cash and wood.—Reuter.

GERMAN NOTE TO REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Paris.—The first German note that has been sent to the Reparations Commission since the occupation of the Ruhr, protests against the Commission's refusal to grant a moratorium and application for normal state of payments. The Note urges the Commission to make a new estimate of Germany's capacity to pay reparations.—Reuter.

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED TILL APRIL.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Paris.—The Council of the League of Nations has adjourned till April without discussing reparations, of which it has not been officially apprised. M. Branting in an interview with Reuter's Representative said that the secret session at which he raised the subject of reparations considered the pursuit of the question premature and inadmissible until the Governments concerned enlisted the League's assistance.—Reuter.

ANTI FRENCH FEELING HARDENING.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

While the French newspapers continue optimistically to refer to the relaxation of tension in the Ruhr Valley; to speak of the Germans' freely cooperating with the French; and to prophesy that the traffic will be restored to normality in a few days time, the German journals intimate that an anti-French feeling is hardening all over the country. As an instance of this, the headquarters of Reichswehr in Munich have refused to talk to the French and the Belgian members of the Commission of Control who seek to carry out an inspection. It is learned in London that the Germans yesterday stopped the Paris Bukharest and the Paris-Prague expresses on the ground of shortage of coal. The French retaliated by suspending the passenger traffic on the Karlsruhe-Basle lines, except the Holland-Swiss express.—Reuter.

RUHR SITUATION EASING.

FRANCE NOT UNWILLING TO COME TO TERMS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The situation in the Ruhr is becoming somewhat better owing to the German renunciation of the past programme of "bitter end" resistance rather than the partial success of French improvisations and repression. The Correspondent of the "Observer" who is impartial says the position is rapidly reaching an impasse in which both the countries will be glad to come to terms. France is not likely to make overtures but it is improbable that she will look askance at German proposals. The German Government is somewhat helpless, however, in this matter and the key of the position is held by industrial magnates.

Mr. Lloyd George on being asked his opinion regarding the Ruhr on his return to London was of opinion that France would suffer heavily and strongly dissented from the idea of withdrawal of British troops from the occupied area.—Reuter.

ALTERCATION IN TRAM CAR.

BELGIAN SOLDIERS KILL CONDUCTOR.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Brussels.—Two Belgian soldiers boarded the Aberhausen to Essen tramcar and the refusal of the conductor to accept passes led to an altercation in which the passengers joined. An angry crowd attempted to eject the soldiers, who in self defence used their arms. They killed the conductor and wounded one passenger.

A Berlin message says: Semi official rumours that the Germans are preparing to yield to French pressure are untrue. On the contrary Government's resistance is increasing.

A Paris message says: The Inter-Allied Commission has suspended four Coblenz newspapers for three days for refusal to print a communication when ordered.

A Cologne message says: The Customs inspector at Duisburg is being indicted for high treason by the German Supreme Court for handing over his books and documents to the Belgian authorities.—Reuter.

POLICEMEN FORBIDDEN TO SALUTE FRENCH OFFICERS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Cologne.—The fierce agitation has resulted in a recent order forbidding the German policemen to salute the Franco-Belgian officers. A policeman at Bochum was arrested and horsewhipped for failing to salute.

The French are confiscating the contents of shops which refuse to serve the French and the Belgians.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Berlin.—A Coblenz telegram states that the French have arrested Fuchs, ober-President of the Rhine Province.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE MOTOR CRASH

PRIVATE CAR COLLIDES WITH TAXI

SEVERAL PEOPLE INJURED.

A terrible motor collision occurred on Queen's Road midway along the Oval last night at about 11 o'clock, resulting in a private car, Registered No. Bom—Z. 1148, being completely smashed and a taxi No. 6306/144 being damaged considerably. The accident was such as had never been witnessed before in Bombay, though collisions have frequently occurred on the Queen's Road. It was difficult to ascertain how the accident happened. But it appears from enquiries made on the spot that the car was apparently being driven excessively fast in the direction of the Bandstand when it collided with the taxi going in the direction of the Churchgate station. The impact must have been so tremendous that not only the front portion of the taxi was smashed but the front portion of the car was separated and the remaining portion was thrown off some yards. The car was completely smashed up and it was obvious from the stream of blood that had collected in the open drain on the oval side that the occupants of the car were far too seriously injured to answer inquiries.

It appears that in the taxi, which is of a heavy type, there were at the time five or six occupants, some of whom received serious injuries. An ambulance van appeared on the scene promptly and the injured people were removed to hospital. One man, it is said was fatally wounded and nothing is known about the fate of the others.

The road for some distance was strewn with pieces of broken glass. The rear of the taxi was undamaged and the occupants must have been injured by the flying glass pieces, and received severe shock.

The accident was so terrible that the news spread fast even at that late hour and scores of people, bent on pleasure, or returning to their quarters were diverted to tht scene of the ghastly tragedy and evinced much concern. A police official told a "Chronicle" representative that he had never witnessed such an accident in Bombay.

INTER-IMPERIAL SHIPPING.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SUGGESTION

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The "Daily Telegraph" suggests that when the Imperial Economic Council holds its next meeting, representatives of Britain and the Dominions should turn their attention to the problems of inter Imperial shipping services. The paper points out that the Dominions will be able to supply Britain with materials running into hundreds of millions sterling worth every year.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The report of Sir Joynson Hicks' enquiry into the organisation of the British Empire Exhibition is being published on Monday. The Executive Council meets on Tuesday, when the Duke of Devonshire is expected to resign, not because of Sir J. Hicks' report but because the Duke finds it difficult to continue in his post since he has been appointed the Colonial Secretary.—Reuter.

ASSESSMENT OF RUBBER PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Duke of Devonshire, in response to representations, has authorised an increase in the maximum assessment standard in the production of rubber where the actual figure is unknown to 426 pounds per acre yearly in the case of the first five acres in estates of under twenty-five acres in Ceylon and Malaya, from 1st February—Reuter.

SIR J. MCGRIGOR'S EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The public examination of Sir James McGrigor has been adjourned till the 4th of May. The registrar remarked that from the wording of the doctor's certificate, it seemed doubtful whether a public examination will ever be held.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Foreign exchanges substantially recovered to-day and closed at the following rates:—French francs 73/05; Belgians 82/75; Lire ninety-seven; Marks 168,000 to 163,000; sterling on New York 4/67 and (?) one-eighth.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

In London, foreign exchanges received better support to-day. Business was largely speculative.

French francs were 76/80; Belgians 87/97; Dutch florins 11/87; German marks 170,000; and sterling on New York 4/66¼.

A later message reports further recovery of foreign exchanges. Closing prices were as follows:—

French francs 73/55; Belgians 86/05; Italian lire 97 and three-eighths; German marks 173,000 to 178,000; and sterling on New York 4/67 and one-eighth.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Earl of Dunraven has sailed for Ceylon.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Viscount Selby.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

OPENING OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

DELHI'S GENEROUS GIFT TO THE NATION

RELIEF FOR MULTAN SUFFERERS.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Congress Working Committee in Bombay and are communicated for information of the public:—

1. Resolved that Babu Rajendra Prasad be authorised to investigate the proposal of placing the custody of Bodh Gaya temple in Budhist hands and to make a report to this Committee. Babu Rajendra Prasad is also empowered to co-opt suitable persons in the investigation.

MAHARASHTRA ELECTION DISPUTES.

Resolved (a) Regarding the intrepretation of the phrase "Present Executive Committee" in the arbitrator's award on Poona Congress Committee's elections of its own office-bearers and representatives to the Provincial Congress Committee, the Working Committee holds that the phrase "Present Executive Committee" means the Committee then holding office at the time, nearly that of which Dr. Phatak was the President. The procedure followed by the Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in calling upon Dr. Phatak, the Secretary to hold fresh elections and the elections held in accordance with it of the 28th January were right and proper.

(b) Regarding the office-bearers and the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee the award must be given effect to and from and after 31st January, 1923, the seats held by the gentlemen named in the award as bound to resign before that date in conformity with the decision of the Gaya Congress, should be deemed vacant and be filled in by fresh elections.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Resolved that Messrs. Oosman Sobani and Mathuradas Tricumji be requested to take steps to open an Employment Bureau in Bombay for providing situations for non-cooperating youngmen and a sum of Rs. 200 be advanced to them for office expenses in this connection. They are, also, requested to arrange if possible to open similar bureaus in other important centres in India.

Resolved that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Madras Hindi Sahitya Sammelan for Hindi Prachar work in the Madras Presidency.

Resolved that the Working Committee is unable to increase the number of members returned to the All-India Congress Committee by the Province of Delhi.

Resolved that the scheme proposed by the Khaddar department for Hawking Service and Carding Instructors be adopted and a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the purpose be sanctioned and that a report of the progress of the scheme be submitted in May next.

Resolved that the next meeting of the Working Committee be held at 123/24, Canning Street Burrabazar (Congress Committee's office) Calcutta between the 18th and 23rd March 1923, the date to be fixed by the General Secretary.

C. P. MARATHI ELECTION DISPUTES.

Resolved that the award of Mr. C. R. Das as umpire confirming the co-option of members to the Provincial Congress Committee be deemed final;

(b) the arbitrators not having given final wards in respect of the elections of Wardha Taluq and Chanda Taluq, the Working Committee taking into account that the objections held were only technical and in view also of the unanimous opinion recorded by the arbitrators in favour of the relaxation of the rigid application of the rules resolves that the said elections be upheld and confirmed hereby; (c) resolved that the elections in Brahmajuri Taluq be also upheld as no complaint was made in respect of them to the Provincial Congress Committee;

(d) resolved that the results of the re-elections held in Arvi, Sakoli Bhandara and Goondia Taluqs be upheld and confirmed.

(e) all the elections to the Distriict Committees by Taluq Committees and to the Provincial Committee by Taluq and District Congress Committees are also upheld and confirmed. All the elections by the various Taluq and District Committees of their office-bearers and members of the Executive Committees are also confirmed.

INDIANS IN E. AND S. AFRICA.

Resolved that this Committee views with grave concern the development of affairs in the East and South Africa and warns the Imperial Government that if they are unable to protect the lives, honour and just rights of Indian citizens in the British Dominions and Colonies, the people of India will be compelled to reconsider their views regarding India's partnership in the Empire. The Working Committee assures the Indians in East and South Africa of its support in their struggle and urges them to carry it on by all legitimate and non-violent means.

Resolved that Dr. Sathaye be appointed convener of the Labour Sub-Committee and requested to report to this Committee the result of the Sub-Committee's preliminary deliberations and plan of work if any fixed upon and that Rs. 200 be advanced to him for initial expenses.

The General Secretary is requested to call immediately for reports from various Provinces as to what steps have been taken to carry out the Congress resolutions. In regard to the Provinces where work is not carried out by Provincial Committees the General Secretary is authorised to take steps (including the authorisation of individuals and Committees) in consultation with Dr. Ansari, Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for carrying out the Congress resolutions.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LAHORE PEOPLE.

The All-India Congress Working Committee congratulates the people of Lahore on their decision to have the Lawrence Statue removed as being a standing insult and humiliation to the nation and hopes that they will carry on the struggle in a perfectly non-violent manner and continue it till they achieve success, prepared to make all sacrifices that they may be called upon to do.

Whereas it is necessary for the Indian National Congress to have a central place for office records, library, etc., and whereas the Gandhi Nagar Managing Committee of Delhi offers to the Congress landed property etc., worth Rs. 2,00,000 with a promise of Rs. 1,00,000 from Seth Raghumal for the construction of a Hall,

It is resolved that the offer be accepted and that the grateful thanks of the nation be offered to the donors.

Resolved that a deputation do tour the Country with a view to educate the people on the Congress programme fixed upon at Gaya

Certain doubts having been raised as regards the interpratation of the Working Committee's resolution No. 3 dated the 2nd January 1923, the Working Committee resolves to make it clear hereby that in spite of the ruie that 50 per cent of the collections should be kept unspent by the respective Provinces the same shall continue to be Provincial funds and the respective Provincial Congress Committees shall have full control over the same except for keeping them reserved and unspent till April 30, 1923.

DEPUTATION MEMBERS.

The following persons constitute the deputation which will tour the country under the Working Committee's resolution:—

The members of the deputation will form themselves into different groups and each group will tour particular provinces assigned to it:—

1. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; 2. Maulana Abulkalam Azad; 3. Dr. Ansari; 4. C. Rajagopalachar; 5. G. Deshpande 6. Jamnlal Bajaj, 7. T. Prakasam; 8. Moazam Ali; 9. Vallabhbhai Patel; 10. Rajendra Prasad; 11. Syud Mahmud; 12. Manilal Kothari; 13. Sunderlal; 14. K. P. Khadilkar.

Resolved that Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya and Moulana Abulkalam Azad be authorised to make a grant for the relief at Multan of a sum up to Rs. 10,000 if they are satisfied as to the necessity thereof and also to make arrangements for its disbursement.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE PAVLOVA SEASON.

Pavlova still continues her triumphant reign at the Excelsior Theatre and on Saturday night another crowded house witnessed the performance. Several late comers were disappointed, every seat being occupied. Among the audience, one of the features was the large number of Indian people who had come to see the premiere danseuse of the Western world, their intense interest and generous applause testified how immensely they enjoyed Pavlova's art.

The programme opened with a one-act ballet "The Magic Flute" arranged by Marius Petipa, a famous Russian ballet-master, with music by Drigo. In this story the author employs the legend of the Magic Flute of Oberon to bring happiness to his hero and heroine Luc and Lise. The ballet is very pretty, the music haunting one with its unusual melody. The costumes are one gorgeous riot of colour, harmonius and pleasingly effective. Mdlle Butsova made a charmingly seductive "Lise". Her beauty, grace and agility would successfully appeal to the most hardened male heart. How could one blame the aged Marquis (M. Zalewski) for falling head over heels in love with her, making frantic efforts to conceal his obvious age and a very troublesome knee. M. Oliveroff as "Luc" would make any village maiden proud to be wooed by him. He ably supported Mdlle Butsova showing he is a dancer of great ability. The dancing throughout was of a very high order, rightly deserving the delighted applause of the audience.

The second ballet "Snowflakes" gave us the first glimpse of the evening of Madam Pavlova. Much has been written about her. No praise can be too great. We remember Pavlova taking London by storm in 1912. She leapt quickly to the tip-top of her profession. Since then she has never looked back, and here in Bombay to-day we have ample proof that her position is as secure as it was then.

"Snowflakes" is truly a revelation. Arranged by Ivan Clousitine and set to Tschaiowski's beautiful music ,with scenery by Joseph Urban, it is, indeed, a remarkable piece of stage-craft, a veritable fairyland of winter snows, peopled by beautiful fairies of whom the scintillating centre-piece is Pavlova, fairy form in a fairy setting. One could never tire of watchnig her graceful evolutions of the "Pas de Deux" and "Variations" with M. Volinine, a splendid specimen of manhood contrasting with the delicate fragile Anna, the pair however forming a perfect combination.

Of "Divertissments" the outstanding feature was the Swan Dance by Pavlova. We have seen this before in Bombay, in fact it has become rather hackneyed, but one cannot help but admiring Pavlova's execution of it. There is a subtle, indescribable something about it which removes it far above the commonplace. Mention must be made of the "Hollande Dance" by Mdlle Bartlett and M. Vajinski and also "The Voice of Cpring" by Mdlle Butsova and M. Oliveroff. There will be another change of programme to-night and T. E. Sir George and Lady Lloyd will be present.

MR. DALAL'S APPOINTMENT.

"ADVANCE IN GROWTH OF SELF-REPRESENTATION."

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Observer" says that the appointment of Mr. Dalal as the first Indian to hold India's High Commissionership in London is further proof of our sincere desire to advance the growth of self-representation in that country. Mr. Dalal has a unique opportunity of exhibiting practical species of political ability in the new post and will receive unfeigned good wishes for his success.—Reuter.

THE COUNCIL TOUCH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am astonished at your boldness in publishing Mr. Tairsee's letter in to-day's "Chronicle" regarding Mr. Banker. When it is a question affecting others, your words are always very brave. You who have during the short period that you have been editing the paper, apologised numbers of times with a view to escape fines or imprisonment. You who have defended cases but at the same time have been preaching boycott of law-courts and applauded the actions of those poor people who went to jail because they would not defend themselves, you who have regularly paid fines to avoid imprisonment, though when it affected others, you have preached suffering through imprisonment to bring Swaraj nearer, you who refuse to correct mistakes and misrepresentations appearing in your paper, you now think it proper to publish a letter under the signature of Mr. Tairsee suggesting that Mr. Banker be allowed to remain in jail! Sir, may I inquire, while assuring you that it is not mere idle curiosity which prompts me to do so, whether Mr. Tairsee, who displays so much warmth in his letter, had enrolled himself as a volunteer last year when the Volunteer Corps in Bombay was started by Mr. Banker and others as a challenge to the other Provincial Governments who had declared such organisations illegal; and if not, why not? — Has Mr. Tairsee any explanation? I have always opposed the non-cooperation movement, if for no other reason than this, that it encourages and sets a premium on hypocrisy, cowardice, falsehood, and misrepresentation. To give you instances will be like carrying coal to Newcastle.—Yours, etc.,

KANJI DWARKADAS.

MR. TAIRSEE'S DEFENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am astonished, to use Kanjee's words, at your boldness in publishing his letter and thus setting up your pillory in your columns. You are competent to meet Mr. Kanjee and hence I will leave you to deal with him.

But please allow me to tell Kanjee that as human being I have my weaknesses and failings. If his memory of the past is not as blank as his present political career, he will give me the benefit of admitting that when we were working politically together in the past, I put in my head where he was afraid to let in his toe. I know I am a weak human being and still weaker political animal but I have neither been the door-mat of officials nor a turn-coat and that is sufficient for me.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

"THE COUNCIL TOUCH."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must confess to a feeling of gratitude to Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas for his "council touch", which has enlivened the Sunday hours of your numerous readers. Leaving alone his courage—which cynics might call impudence—in approaching you with a request for "hands up" the catalogue, which he has prepared, of your crimes is really worthy of a case in a museum as a specimen of righteous indignation led astray. The farious intrepidty with which he has levelled his charges against you is remarkable. Peace be to his troubled soul or surcharged Leart or maddened brain whichever needs it.

Apart from wishing peace to his soul, I want to know why this gentlemen has become so savage and takes such furious objection to apologies when one feels he has gone wrong in a certain course of action. Of course, all cannot fashion their lives to the moral code of "astral" living or the easy ethics of Government patronage. In the absence of this enviable quality of adaptation, one would do things, which the keen sensitiveness of theosophical councilwallahs and their highly strained chord of moral judgment would ascribe to "hypocrisy, cowardice" and what not which are bred of conscience-stricken minds. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, strutting as an M.L.C. through the benignity of a Government quick to appreciate sudden repentance of past follies, ought not to wrap himself so in his own virtue and denounce others who are doing a thousand times better service to his country than he Anyway, it seems to me, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas has had the chance of his life to appear in the "Chronicle", thanks to your charity, and that should satisfy him.—Yours, etc.,

CANDIDUS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

A BHATIA WEDDING.

In connection with the wedding of Mr Tairsee's daughter Bai Mulibai the Chakki procession came off on Saturday at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Hundreds of Mr. Tairsee's friends and admirers—rich people and poor people, noncooperators and cooperators, Hindus, Mahomedans. Parsis and Christians—were to be seen in the procession, as it slowly wended its way from Mr. Tairsee's residence in Hoi Caukia to the Bhatia Mahajanwadi on Kalbadevi Road, a sufficiently long distance. Prominent among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. Rajagopalachar, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Seth Chotani, Khatri, Pickthal, Umar Sobani, B. N. Motivala, Laljee Naranjee, Narandas Purushottam and several others of note. The procession which was a thoroughly representative one, showing Mr. Tairsee's great popularity in the city, dispersed at a late hour.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SETTLEMENT.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 3.

The "New York Times" to-day says the "large aspect of the transaction is plainly felt by the mass of the people both of Britain and of the United States to be the firm establishment of good relations between the two countries. This really high desire is the chief significance of the settlement.—(B. O. W.).

BENGAL FLOODS AND AFTER.

Continued from page 6.

with seed for sowing, may prove to have more actual food reserves than might have been expected. On the other hand, as indications have already revealed, we may suddenly be face to face with famine conditions.

But I would emphasise to the utmost the fact, which is the key of the whole situation, namely that we *must ensure the future*. When once the whole area is ploughed and sown, then and then only is there any security. The land to be cultivated is a "one crop" area. That is what makes the situation so critical. If there is a poor harvest this year, owing to inferior ploughing and sowing, then recovery will be further off than ever. For, in that case, the cultivators who have already become burdened with very heavy debts, will get no further credit from any one at all.

It must be made perfectly clear, both to Government and to private donors, that the money now put into buying seed for sowing the land will serve a double purpose. Not only is it certain immediately to relieve the famine danger, but it also represents a good investment. For the whole country has been well manured by the rank paddy straw and has further been enriched with the silt that has come down along with the flood. Under normal conditions, therefore, and with a normal rainfall this year there is every hope of first-rate harvest. The villagers will obtain credit on *that*. But if the land is left as it is now, and if it remains unploughed and unsown, then they will obtain no credit at all.

(5) It is vitally necessary to consider as quickly as possible the effect of the railway embankments on the flood and to put right, without any delay, any construction which is found to be at fault. In the coming enquiry, there must not be the faintest suspicion of any partiality towards the State Railway or again of any reluctance on the part of Government to spend money in order to put right what may be worng. Nothing could be more short sighted than to risk another flood.

In making this enquiry, it will be necessary to go back for many years and find out the effects of abnormal rainfall before the railway lines were built. This can easily be done, because the records exist for the last thirty or forty years. I have not met a signle person yet on the spot, who does not believe that the natural drainage of the country has been very seriously hindered by those new railway embankments. It must be borne in mind, that the water in the Atrai-Patisar area of the Rajshahi District was held up for over a month, and that it was just that length of time which caused the complete failure of the crops.

(6) It is vitally and immediately necessary, in the face of the danger of famine conditions appearing in the Rajshahi District, that in future the Government relief work on the one hand and the Bengal Committee relief work on the other, while still acting independently as far as organisations are concerned, should be coordinated more and more, so as not to overlap and bring about a waste of public money. Only by the joint action of both these bodies, conducted and carried through in every particular with the utmost economy of available resources, can a disaster of the first magnitude be averted. To have to put up with wasteful friction and veiled opposition at such a time of human suffering, would be worse than a blunder. It would be a crime

(7) Everything possible must be devised and carried out in every possible direction, whether by legal enactment or in other ways in order to prevent profiteering on the part of money-lenders out of the peasants' distress. Opportunities for loans, at a reasonable rate of interest should be made available for the poorest. Banks, which help the cultivators with such loans, should be strengthened. It must be remembered that wherever money is invested in this distressed area this year, which will help towards getting a decent crop,—whether it is put in at the top or at the bottom,—it is all to the good. For what is wanted above all now is not charity, but capital.

I have mentioned above some of the main considerations, which are obvious to every practical man on the spot. If I am asked therefore, to answer my own question, whether famine can be prevented. I should reply that prevention is still possible and practical and feasible, if only the necessary supply of seeds and the necessary ploughing of the land can be assured during the next three months.

But to make such prevention of famine certain, my own estimate is, that at least three more lakhs must be raised by the Bengal Relief Committee to add to the two lakhs which they have still in hand. From the Government side, at least five lakhs will have to be spent in the Rajshahi District alone, in addition to the three lakhs already expended. A great part of this sum may be regarded as a recoverable loan.

I cannot conclude this series of articles without again paying my warmest tribute of admiration, both to the organisers of the Bengal Relief Committee, in Calcutta, and also the workers on the field. Very many of these have been labouring all through, from the very first days of October up till now, and the strain of the work has been continually increasing. Not a few of the volunteers on the field have fallen sick owing to the severe character of the work and the impossibility of obtaining proper food and rest while carrying out relief from village to village. These devoted workers have been nursed back to health at the camp hospitals, and have then returned bravely to their duty without any further break. Thus, one of the most serious problems before the Bengal Relief Committee has been to obtain fresh volunteers to take the place of those who are unable to continue any longer. Not merely a fresh supply of money, but also an additional recruitment of men, is sorely needed.

I have written these articles with definite object of enlisting sympathy, both in Bengal, and throughout the whole of India, for these poor and almost starving villagers in North Bengal, who have been so terribly afflicted. I trust that all those, whose hearts have been touched by what I have related, will send their contribution, whether great or small, to Dr. P. C. Roy, Bengal Relief Committee, College of Science, Calcutta, when it will be duly and gratefully acknowledge.

(Concluded).

TURKS TO SIGN TREATY.

(Continued from previous page).

in Turkey's good faith, which circumstances have hitherto done little to justify.—(B. O. W.)

ALLIES READY TO MAKE MORE CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Lausanne.—Heads of Allied Delegations have deliberated over the document which has been submitted by Ismet Pasha and which contains some thirty points in the draft treaty which the Turks wish to get modified. It is understood that the Allies have decided to make some concessions.

There is every reason to believe that the Turko-American treaty of amity and commerce will be concluded at Lausanne if the treaty with the Allies is signed but not otherwise.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE'S ATTITUDE.

ALLIED CONCESSIONS ARE FINAL.'

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Lausanne.—M. Poincare has instructed M. Bompard to support the British and to tell Ismet that the Allied concessions are final and must be accepted.

It is understood that the concessions include abandonment of the demand for limitation of the Turkish forces in East Thrace; reduction of the war damages from fifteen to twelve million pounds; and renunciation of the judicial capitulations, by demanding an appointment of European judicial advisers in the reorganisation of the Turkish judicial system. There is no change of attitude as regards Mosul.

EMIR ZAID'S MISSION.

ANTI-TURKISH PROPAGANDA IN MOSUL.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Baghdad.—Emir Zaid, the brother of King Feisul, has gone at His Majesty's request to Mosul with Arab and British troops to discuss, with the leading Arab Shaikh, the question of tribal cooperation against possible Turkish attack and generally against Turkish propaganda.—Reuter.

Later.

Emir Zaid was enthusiastically received on his arrival in Mosul on January 30th. The whole town turned out to receive him. It is believed that his presence will fortify the population in their determination to resist possible Turkish aggression.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MOSUL.

ALLEGED ACTIVITY OF BOLSHEVISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Bagdad.—According to the latest despatches from Mosul the British troops there are healthy and cheerful. Local opposition to Turkish designs on the city is growing under the leadership of Emir Zaid Faisul's brother who has succeeded in arousing enthusiasm amongst the townsmen and the tribesmen of Bagdad. The Arabic newspaper "Alasimah" which is believed to derive inspiration from influential sources says that paid agents are infecting Iraq with Turkish propaganda. They are Bolshevists with a mission to bring about chaos in this country. The journal says "Have we forgotten the Arabs who in Turkish days were hanged in the streets of our towns and carried away in transport waggons as though they were butchered animals and buried in some unknown spot in the desert? Have we forgotten Turks' efforts to destroy our nationality and the language of the Koran? Now is the time for us to rise as one man under the leadership of our king to defend our country."—Reuter.

FERID BEY ON PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Ferid Bey arrived in Lausanne on a flying visit from Paris last night and conferred with Ismet Pasha. In the course of an interview, Ferid Bey said he thought the situation was good and added that negotiations with France would continue. Questioned with regard to negotiations with Britain, Ferid Bey said that that was another matter.—Reuter.

DEBT FUNDING.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Washington.—The American Debt Funding Commission and Sir Auckland Geddes have reached a final agreement with regard to the British debt. It is declared in the White House that President Harding considers the terms acceptable from every point of view and should be endorsed by the Congress during its current session.—Reuter.

HOW INTEREST WILL BE PAID.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Washington.—Under the Anglo-American debt-funding scheme, the parties have agreed to the balance of four million six hundred and four million dollars, due on the 15th December. Four millions of this amount will be paid in cash. British bonds will be issued for the balance. The principal is repayable in annual instalments, but is optionally payable every three years. The first instalment will be twenty-three million dollars.

Interest is payable half yearly, beginning at three per cent till 1932, after which year it will be three and half per cent.

Half of the interest during the first five years may be added to the principal and bonds issued for that sum. Payments may be made in the United States Government bonds issued since 17th April or in issues made during the war. This will allow Britain to purchase American bonds at most opportune times. It is believed that this will sustain the price of American bonds, and, at the same time, stabilise the Anglo-American exchange.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

LABOUR VICTORY AT THE POLLS

MR. HUGHES TENDERS RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Following the victory of the Labour Party in the Australian elections, the Prime Minister Mr. Hughes, has resigned. It is understood that the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Bruce, will be invited to form a purely Nationalist Cabinet which will not include Mr. Hughes.—Reuter.

"LAST OF GREAT PRIME MINISTERS OF WAR."

LONDON, Feb. 3.

A high tribute is paid to "the last of the great Prime Ministers of war" as Mr. Hughes is described, on his retirement from the Premiership of the Australian Commonwealth. He is regarded as a big man endowed with courage and patriotic ideas and an outstanding figure in Australian politics.

The "Morning Post" the Tory organ, is one of his admirers and says: "In the fall of Mr. Hughes, Socialist and Labour politician as he was, we mourn for t colleague and comrade."

THE PROSPECTIVE PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Bruce, the prospective successor of Mr. Hughes, is only 39 and a prominent businessman. He rowed for Cambridge in 1904 'Varsity Race. He only entered politics after war and became ex-Treasurer in Mr. Hughes' Cabinet. Mr. Bruce created a great impression in the Assembly of the League of Nations at Genewa in 1921.—Reuter.

MR. HUGHES' RESIGNATION.

MR. BRUCE TO FORM CABINET?

OXFORD, Midnight, 3/4 Feb.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, who for many years has been the outstanding figure of the Australian politics has resigned the premiership and has recommended the Governor-General to commission Mr. Stanley Bruce to form a Cabinet. Mr. Bruce has asked for time to review the position. It is fully expected that he will accept. Mr. Bruce who is thirty-nine years of age has made a rapid rise in politics since he entered the public life in Victoria in 1918. He made a favourable impression as the Ausralian delegate to the League of Nations Congress in 1921 and did good work as the Treasurer in the Australian Coalition Government. He completed his education in England at the Trinity Hall, Cambridge and rowed in the University boat race in 1904. He was a captain in the Royal Fusiliers in the war and won the Military Cross.—B.O.W.

AEROPLANE CRASH AT GRANTHAM

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Air Ministry announces that an "Avro" machine crashed at Grantham aerodrome today. Pilot, Flying-Officer C. Chambers was killed, and Flying-Officer J. E. Drabble was seriously injured.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN ON AMERICAN DEBT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking at Birmingham to-day, said that the settlement of the momentous question of the debt to America was a necessary prelude to the settlement of the European questions. Britain's action was an inspiration to other countries which so far had made no effort to pay off their debts.

It was unthinkable, said the Chancellor of Exchequer, that Britain should be in default in the greatest financial transaction in the history of the world. Honesty and expediency were going hand in hand—as they had not always done.—Reuter.

FUNDING OF ALLIED DEBTS.

BRITAIN'S DEMAND.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The question of Allied debts to Britain is attracting renewed attention in consequence of the Anglo-American debt settlement. In a weighty article the "Observer" apparently representing an important body of responsible opinion points out that Mr. Bonar Law's offer at the December Conference to rescind the Balfour Note on condition that France met British views on the Ruhr question has automatically lapsed. Britain is therefore still committed to exacting a minimum payment from the Allies equivalent to Britain's debt to America. It is shown the debt to America was incurred on behalf of the Allies. Britain is not demanding French and Italian contribution to it but the Allies' direct debts to Britain which are nearly two billion pounds sterling are a different matter. Surprise is expressed at the assumption in some British quarters that French and Italian debts are being urged to be paid. The "Observer" believes that when the funding operations between ourselves and our Allies are begun, as they ought to be soon, it will be found that Britain is prepared to make generous terms.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF MACEDONIA

MUSLIM ASSOCIATIONS PROTEST

TO LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FROM FRENCH.)

The following is the text of the memoranda presented to the Lausanne Conference by the delegate of the Macedonian Muslim Association:—

The solution of the Macedonian problem according to the Carnegie Commission of 1913.

".....The most natural solution of the Balkan confusion appears to be the formation of a new autonomous union or independent centre which would take its place by the side of other unions already realised in Bulgaria, Greece, Servia and Montenegro, all countries liberated before, thanks to Russian or European intervention. . . ."

LAUSANNE, Jan. 16.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE, LAUSANNE.

Your Excellency,

At the time when the Peace Conference is holding its session at Lausanne, the delegate of the Association of Macedonian Mussalmans esteems it his duty to draw its attention to the Macedonian question which forms an integral part of the problems pertaining to the Near East.

The liberated voice and conscience of humanity claims to-day for each people the right of free disposition (self-determination). Macedonia asks for this right; she claims a free life.

The Macedonian population has given all the proofs of its right to exist and to possess the required faculities for governing itself. Animated by the will to live, this population constitutes quite a vital homogeneous body, cemented by the action of centuries and it will not cease to proclaim the natinal solidarity of Macedonia.

We declare that we have the right to our existence, and before the Lausanne Conference, we raise our voice for demanding independence with a democratic administration following the example of Switzerland. It is the only way to establish peace and tranquility in Macedonia and on which depends peace in the Balkans.

In case the realisation of the independence of Macedonia is relegated to a distant future, we demand for the Musalman inhabitants living in Greek Serbian and Bulgar districts of Macedonia, and forming the majority there, the assurance of the following rights in order to prevent the happening of tragic events which might otherwise occur:—

(1) All subjects will enjoy the same rights, civil and political. The Musalmans will also be admitted to offices and the Public Services.

(2) Security of life and liberty of religion and instruction will be assured to the Musalman population.

(3) The Musamans to have the right of expressing themselves and pleading in their own language before the tribunals and in their public and private affairs.

(4) In the regions where Musalmans form homogeneous masses, they will enjoy a large measure of decentralisation in the administration.

(5) The Turkish language will be employed in the same measure as the State language in the official communications.

(6) Education in Musalman schools will be given in their mother-tongue.

(7) The laws of the country will not be opposed to the liberty and to the right of property of the Musalmans.

In the treaties of peace, the contracting States will consent to the stipulations concerning the minorities having the force of constitutional law, and that neither laws nor regulations will be made in opposition to them, or, if made, prevail over them.

(8) An equitable share of the public funds will be reserved for the Musalmans for the administration of their schools and philanthropic institutions.

(9) Musalmans desiring to re-enter the country could establish themselves in their properties without any restrictions.

(10) The movable and immovable properties seized or sequestrated will be returned to their rightful owners, and damages caused to any of them will be made good.

(11) National and religious buildings belonging to the Musalman community will be returned to it, as well as the *Evkaf* (pious foundations) placed under sequestration and their revenue.

Such are our claims. The Conference of Lausanne, which is devoting all its efforts for the solution of the problems of the Near East and for establishing definite peace, will not attain its end if it does not take up for consideration the Macedonian question and give it a just solution based on the principle of free disposition (self-determination) of the peoples concerned.

Deign to accept, Your Excellency, the expression of our profound devotion and of our high regard.

PROF. MOUSLIHEDDINE ADIL,

The Delegate of the Musalman Association of Macedonia.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE MACEDONIAN MUSALMANS.

This unhappy Muslaman population is a prey to exactions and privations and of perpectual miseries. Emigration into Turkey has simply increased. The number of those who, in the last war, fled to Turkey is not less than 600,000 of whom 300,000 or half the refugees belong to Greek Macedonia; 150,000 to Serbia, 120,000 to Bulgaria and 30,000 to Montenegra, who thus found themselves condemned to misery. They were mostly aged men, women, and children. The violence of the authorities astride in Macedonia makes the return of the unfortunate people impossible.

It is very difficult for one, who has not actually seen it with his eyes to imagine the distress of the fugitives who seek in Turkey a refugee against the oppression of the authorities in Southern Macedonia. These people have been able, by flight to save their lives, but nothing else. They were robbed of everything they possessed.

To-day, one could not point out a single Musalman who is happy in Macedonia. In the different districts of Macedonia and particularly in those which are under the Greek and Serbian administrations the Musalmans have not the most elementary of rights. Neither their life, nor their belongings, and nor their honour are secure.

We desire by the present memorial, to draw the attention of the civilized world to the atrocities and vaxations to which the Musalmans have been exposed and to demand that in the name of humanity and the peace of the world the necessary steps might be taken for the protection of the lives and rights of the Musalmans.

GREEK ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

Greece has always attacked the personal and national rights of the Musalmans in spite of her engagements to respect them according to the treaty of Athens and other treaties concluded with Turkey by her.

Greece which had undertaken by the treaty of Athens to respect all mosques with the exception of four and to build others in pace of the last, has never carried out this engagement. Moreover, they are trying to destroy the vault of the great mosque which is in ruins and which lies just at the centre of the city of Athens. Greece always invents excuses for taking forcible possession of mosques and temples. Most of the mosques have been demolished and altered into churches, and the schools which had been reserved or the billeting of soldiers have been intentionally destroyed.

Greece had accepted by the treaty of Athens the organisation of the Musalman community and the administration of the *Evkaf* through the medium of that organisation. Although, she had recognised the judicial right of the religious chiefs—the Muftis—by purposely not putting into execution the section relating to the election of the Mufti and the Bach-Mufti, she has actually raised obstacles to the realization of the organisation in question 80 per cent of the income of the *Evkaf* having been seized directly by the Government, or by the local Municipal bodies, there is no material possibility of maintaining and administering the schools, the temples, the mosques, and other religious and national establishments. There is also no authority to whom people could go in case of disputes about divorces, marriage contracts and testaments. A complete disorder prevails owing to the obstacles which the Hellenic Government continues to create.

Greece has violated the rights of minorities, and has modified the first article of her constitution: "The official religion is the orthodox religion; but the other religions are free." by substituting for the latter "other religions might be free."

The law on agriculture and the one called "1703" which are the instruments of the agricultural and confiscatory policy of the Greek Government inflict great injury on the Musalmans.

According to this law on agriculture which is in force and which actually contains much harder articles, one is obliged to surrender to the State 20 per cent of his personal property and by the law called 1703 the movable and immovable property of the Mahomedans of Ottoman subjecton and of those who had absented themselves even for a day after the Balkan War were confiscated.

Greece, by the sixth article of the treaty of Athens, had accepted officially the rights of property recognised by Turkey. Then she had undertaken by the fourth article of the same treaty not to confiscate lands. Setting aside the sufferings and hardships which the Musalmans endure under the Hellenic rule, the facts quoted above alone prove that Greece has completely failed to carry out her engagements, the Greeks pride themselves on one fact and that is that they have well exterminated the Musalmans since gaining their independence. They have been very faithful to this 'principle' of extermination and they have not even feared to apply it in Ottoman provinces of Asia Minor.

If they really wish to accord a right to live, to the Musalmans, conformable to the high principles of the present age of civilization, the Great Powers have only to exact from Greece formal guarantees whereby she will undertake to respect strictly the rights of minorities.

The news received quite recently is very alarming. The Musalmans of Macedonia and of Western Thrace are groaning at this moment, under a regime of attrocities, and are the victims of a policy of systematic annihilation. The Greek population sides with the Government in all these misdeeds. At the head of all the attacks made against the Musalman inhabitants are always found the genderances and police agents. All the steps taken until now have not wielded any result, and have not been able to soften even a bit the martyrdom of the Musalmans.

According to the informations received from Salonica, the Musalman residents of the villages in the interior took refuge in that city in a state of extreme misery. These poor people who have abandoned everything to save their lives, are menaced by famine and do not find shelter anywhere. The situation of the Musalmans of Salonica herself is also extremely perilious. Most of them have been hunted out from their dwellings. A small portion has been able to retain to themselves a small room in each of the houses which belonged to them. In one single room are often lodged as many as three or even four families. During these last days, however, the Greeks have found that even that much space was too much for these unhappy beings, and they have therefore commenced to chase them from these little rooms also. The Musalman community has charged the Deputies Ali Demier and Vahid to make representations on their behalf at Athens.

Ali Demir and Vahid have met with a strange reception. They have been able to see Colonel Gonatas, chief of the Revolutionary Committee and Messrs. Zainus and Krokidas, and recounted to them the misfortunes of the Musalmans. Messrs. Gonatas, Zaimis and Krokidas after having heard the recital of the vexations suffered by the Musalmans found nothing better to reply than a simple expression of regrets. the two deputies had in vain insisted on the urgent necessity of putting an end to such a state of things. They were only able to obtain vague promises and had therefore to return to Salonica without accomplishing anything.

In spite of all representations, the Governor of Salonica has ordered the requisition of all houses belonging to the Musalmans. The Musalman orphans who were found in the buildings of *l'Ecole des Arts et Metiers* the school of the arts and trades, have been thrown out in the street, and the Greek refugees have been lodged in the buildings. The situation has been so greatly aggravated that the Turkish newspapers published at Salonica, such as the *Yeni-Assyr* and *the Selabet*, have begun in spite of the reign of terror, to complain openly and to demand that they should at least give passports to the Musalmans in order to enable them to quit the country.

On 30th November 1922, Greek gendarmes attacked the village of Haji Yoonoos, killed half the inhabitants and pilaged the village.

Greek gendermes forcibly entered the house of the Mufti at Laugaza, under the pretext of lodging refugees there, and carried away all movables and provisions in the house.

Gendarmes introduced themselves into the house of Ali Pasha at Salonica and carried away £7000 in gold, jewellery worth as much and 60,000 drachms in silver.

Greeks killed with axes the inhabitants, women, and children, while deporting them of the village of Notilar, an appanage of Karadja Ova.

The number of Musalmans slaughtered at Salonica and in its suburbs during the last three months exceeds 4500. These massacres were very often organised and directed by the troops of the gendermerc. Among others, 56 Musalmans of the village of Khirsova, a suburb of Kilkis had been massacred on the Kilkis road by gendarmes under the command for a Creaton officer.

All the inhabitants—men, women and children—of the village of Sinanti Keny, a suburb of Guilmeric, were killed without exception, by hactchets and axes.

In the villages of Karadja—Ova and Karadjaabad two hundred Musalmans were beaten to death by iron rods.

Three thousand Musalman workmen of the Cavala and Drama districts mostly employed in Tobacco factories, were compelled to leave the two towns and districts. Five hundred of them were butchered on the road and the rest compelled to seek refuge in caves and caverns in the completest possible deundation.

Seven hundred Turkish prisoners, with women and civil prisoners brought from Anatolia, are guarded in the White Towers at Salonica, where they are subjected to such tortures as put into shade those of the famous inquisition. Pregnant women are deprived of all care and the number of those who die in child-birth is daily increasing.

(To be continued.)

BURMA COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

The first meeting of the Reformed Burma Legislative Council was held this morning at 11 in the new Council Chamber in Secretariat. 95 out of 101 members were present and they and Sir Frank Maccarthy, the President took the oath of allegiance. The ceremony was interesting and the Council presented a sight unusual to Councils in India, the Burmans, Chinamen, the Anglo-Indians the Indians and the Europeans taking oaths of allegiance according to their respective customs.

After the ceremony Mung Bathein of Thayetmyo moved a resolution requesting the President to communicate to His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler the Council's sincere congratulation on his appointment as the first Governor of Burma and hoping that his regime would be distinguished by the promotion of contentment, peace and prosperity and speedy realisation of full responsible Government within the Empire of the people of Burma. The resolution was supported by several speakers representing all communities.

The Hon. Mr. Keith, Finance Member announced the business for the next meeting of the Council. To-morrow the Governor will address the Council and the 5th and 6th instants will be taken up with official business including the Deputy Presient's Salary Bill and probably the Rangoon Rent Act Amendment Bill. The Council meets next on the 15th March when the Budget will be presented.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the Government is arter retrenchment and economy in the various departments of administration and it has also been announced that the postal expenditure is to be reduced by two crores per year, it is essential that tenders for carrying Mail services in Bombay should be advertised and opportunity should be given to the public to compete. It is then only that Government will be in a position to get a true idea of the exact cost of carriage and get better terms to the benefit of the public. The Mail service contracts of the town of Bombay will terminate at the end of the current official year. There is no advertisement for public tenders yet. Are the contracts to remain the monopoly of particular persons and renewed without seeing whether lower rates are available? Why should not the Councillors bestir themselves in time and raise the question? It is also the duty of the Ministers and Councillors to see that monopolies are not created in respect of any contracts. It is thus only that efficient economy can be assured and the public relieved of the burden to a certain extent.—Yours, etc.

"FAIRPLAY".

Death took place on Saturday of Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, retired Dewan of Travancore, at his residence at Triplicane, Madras. He was the chairman of the Madras Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress in 1908.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

TO ASSEMBLE AT DELHI IN MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Committee for the development of Indian Mercantile Marine as recommended by the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Sir Sivaswami Aiyar has been appointed.

A press communique announcing the appointment says,—The Government of India have decided to appoint a Committee to consider what measures can usefully be taken with a view to further the objects of the resolution moved by Sir Sivaswami Aiyar on January 12th 1922, and adopted by the Legislative Assembly. The Committee is to consist of the following gentlemen:—

President:—Captain E. J. Headlam, Director, Royal Indian Marine. Members:—The Hon. Sir Arthur H. Froom, partner Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Board of Directors, The Scindhia Steam Navigation Company Limited, Jadu Nath Roy Esq., Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Professor Sir John Biles, Consulting Naval Architect to the India Office. Sir John Biles will arrive in India about the beginning of February.

The Committee will assemble at Delhi in the first half of February and is subsequently to visit the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and possibly Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. Applications for copies of Committee's questionaire should be addressed to the Secretary, the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, Delhi

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

A COMMITTEE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

According to a resolution of the Local Legislative Council accepted by Government, a Committee of Officials and Non-officials has been appointed to investigate and report on the steps to be taken to separate judicial and executive functions now exercised by the same officer, the costs involved in the taking of such steps, the different stages in which separation may be given effect to the administrative changes necessary for purpose and any legislation that may have to be undertaken. Mr. F. A. Coleridge I.C.S., a Senior District Judge in the Presidency will be the President of the Committee which will begin its sittings in March.

MINING IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Mining and Geological Institute Lord Lytton said India was potentially a rich country. Its mineral resources were enormous. As undeveloped its soil did not produce as much as it might and manual and technical skill of people was not fully utilised. The members of the Institute were the people to find out its wealth and he could promise them not merely sympathy but active interest and cooperation. Having re-called directions in which Government of Bengal had sought advancement of mining industry, His Excellency pointed out that Government could perhaps help in improving conditions of its labour. The prosperity of mining industry was a national object and happiness and contentment of miners was necessary to secure its attainment.

LORD LYTTON ON BENGAL WOMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Replying to an address presented by the Bengal Women's Association to the Governor on the subject of extending franchise to women Lord Lytton said that it was not in his power to secure for them the change in law which they desired though he had every sympathy with them. In conclusion the Governor said, "I have no hesitation in saying that the standard of civilisation and progress of any community can best be measured by the position of its women by their education and by the part which they play in the public life of their country. It is therefore with utmost regret that I have acknowledge that judged by this standard the province with which I am proud to be connected is at resent among the more backward and not advanced and go-ahead provinces in India. That stigma I hope you will succeed in removing before I leave the province.

It is not only in the interests of women of Bengal that they should be enfranchised but it is in the interest of the political life of the province as a whole."

LADKHED PARGANA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Feb. 3.

The Fifth Ladkhed Pargana Conference, Yeotmal District was held at Banayet Mr. Waman Rao Moharir, Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee presiding. The Conference was largely attended, the prominent feature being the presence of a large number of voters from the surrounding villages. The Conference unanimously adopted the resolutions supporting Mr. Das, party favouring a contest in the ensuing council elections and protesting against the language and underlying tone of the State Secretary's despatch and demanding the redress of several local grievances.

MULTAN MUNICIPALITY.

HINDU MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Feb. 2.

The Municipal meeting yesterday was stormy as serious differences arose between the Hindu and Mahomedan members on several questions of local importance.

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Glaxo
A Nurse says: "I shall recommend Glaxo whenever opportunity arises, as I have thoroughly tried it during the last two months, and for milk puddings it is splendid."

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Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics". The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

U. P. GOVERNOR ON EDUCATING ELECTORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

H. E. The Governor of U. P. attended a pageant at Isabella Thoburn Girls College this evening.

In the coure of an address His Excellency paid glowing tribute to the work of American educationists particularly to Dr. James Thoburn, pioneer American methodist Bishop in India who with his gifted sister was chiefly instrumental in establishing several girls schools and colleges in Lucknow and other places and whose death in retirement in Pennsylvania had been announced some nine weeks ago. Referring to difficulties in the way of female education in India His Excellency remarked that they could be achieved only by combination of such philanthropic work together with enlightened leadership on the part of prominent Indians.

Continuing he said that such measures as extension of franchise to women clearly indicated faith in the capacity of Indian women to play their part in politics and also progressive spirit of the people. But Councillors should not stop by extending political rights to women only but also be keen in educating them as well. His Excellency pointed out that in the opinion of competent judges the political growth of a country depends not upon representatives so much as on the electorate but genuine responsibility on the part of the electors does imply certain diffusion of intelligence and education and if the future women electors of this province are to play their part worthily, the attitude of their mankind generally towards the question of their education should be greatly modified."

"VOTING BY BALLOT."

Mr. S. Rajagopal sends us the following copy of a letter he has addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay:—

(To the Municipal Commissioner Bombay.)

Sir,—I am a voter for the Municipal F. Ward and my experiences at the polling booth on Monday the 29th were of a kind quite strange and novel. The sytsem which I observed was thoroughly crude and most primitive. The only system that I know of, prevailing in all civilized countries, is voting by Ballot. That system aims at giving the voter a free hand in recording his vote in favour of any person he likes. To achieve this the following porcedure is adopted. The voter enters the Polling Booth and there he is first identified. Then he is given a card containing the names of the candidates printed thereon and instructed how to record his vote. (Usually this is done by a X mark placed against the particular name of the candidate and the card should not be signed. If this is done then the vote is rendered invalid.) The voter then proceeds to the Ballot chamber which contains the Ballot box and to which no other body has an access when a voter records his vote. This accomplished, the voter drops the card into the box himself and walks out. In the case of illiterate voters the polling officers reads out the names of the candidates and the voter gives out the names whom he wishes to select and against these names the polling officer places the X mark.

What I was asked to do on the 29th was thoroughly contrary to this. The procedure adopted was ambiguous and it was nearly 30 minutes before I emerged from the Polling Booth. I had to record my vote in the presence of the candidates and all the clerks employed in the Booth and what is worst of all was to sign the Ballot paper instead of my dropping the paper into the box, a clerk of the Municipality took it from me and said he will put it into the box. Heaven alone knows as to what has become of the real fate of my paper. The most sinister feature which such a system possesses is that no employee of the candidates can freely exercise his vote without detriment to his employement.

In my opinion the procedure adopted needs thorough overhauling and I hope that at the next elections at least a reformed procedure will be introduced.

I have myself been a voter for the Madras Municipal and Legislative Council elections and my experiences there were by far of a better nature and the principle followd were I can say, thoroughly in accordance with the recognised practice.

CONGRESS WORK IN GUJARAT.

AWAKENING AMONG BACKWARD CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

The Propaganda and Publicity Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress committee is touring in different districts, collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and enlisting volunteers for civil disobedience and general constructive work of the Congress. The Committee has, also, issued two leaflets giving account of the awakening that has taken place in the Girasias of the Dhandhuka Taluka and the Kiliparaj of the Surat districts. The Girasias are the landlords who formed an association and resolved to boycott councils at the beginning of the non-co-operation movement. They then resolved and tried to eradicate vices and evil customs that had taken root in them. The greatest vice which they have eradicated is that of litigation in courts. They used to spend nearly Rs. 50,000 in courts every year but during the last two years they have spent not a single pie. Similarly the Kaliparaj community of the Surat district has, since the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, given up drinking liquor totally and eating flesh. They have erected temples in their villages and placed in them photos of Shri Krishna, Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders.

NADIAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

The Nadiad Municipal Board from which the non-co-operating members resigned some time ago has taken back the possession of its schools from the national education board as teachers in the national schools in Nadiad have not received their pay for the last 5 months. It has been decided to hold a national education week for collecting money.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram, Journalist, is standing as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation, by Co-option.

Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat offers himself as a candidate for election by co-option for one of the ten seats.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FIRST DAY: BIG MEETING.

SILVER IMAGE WINS THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.

NICETY'S EASY WIN IN THE INNOVATION PLATE.

The first big meeting of the Bombay Racing Season attracted a record attendance. The weather was however on its worst behaviour as it was stuffy and warm reminding one of an April afternoon. A thirsty humanity was extremely grateful to Mr. Billimoria the Caterer who had a busy afternoon.

It was a disastrous day for the public as the favourites let them down badly in nearly all the events. On the other hand it was Mr. M. Goculdass' day as he won no less than three events—two of them being the 'plum' events of the day. The great Silver Image annexed the Bombay City Plate in grand style and received a great ovation on returning to scale. The splendid little geldding Nicety, who is trained to the hour, won the Innovation Plate beating some crack performers in Goldgainer, Quarryman and Owen Roe. We heartily congratulate Mr. Mathuradas on his successes. One of the most characteristic features of yesterday's racing was the triumphant vindication of our recent criticism over the handicapping of certain horses here. To be brief we shall only mention the defeat of Owen Roy with 9-5 in the Innovation Plate. Only a month ago this horse was handicapped at 10-2. Then Krushan who carried 9-8 in the Dealers Plate could not even secure a place and it must be fresh to the mind of our readers that very recently he was handicapped at 11-4. We predicted that this weight was enough to ruin any good horse. By the way a mishap seems to have happened to the horse as the jockey was seen to dismount and lead the horse in. Then comes the case of Amin about whom we have written several times. As the whole of Bombay knows the incident well, we need not recall it. Suffice to say that in his own pony-class where again he carried 9-8 he made a poor show. Dartmoor who is considered by the handicapper to be 2 pounds better than this pony, when carrying 9-4 could only come a bad third in the Dealers' Plate. Were we not justified in saying that Amin's handicapping with the same 9-8 among the same horses in the Andheri Plate and the Mahim Plate was against common sense? Sometimes people who are too self opiniated require painful demonstration to convince them of their error and very often not. *Apropos* it is announced in the papers that many well known horses are for sale on the 16th instant. In the case of some we know the reason why and perhaps the public may guess also.

There were only eight events on the card. The Fort Plate, Division I opened the programme. It was a Handicap event for 3rd Division horses. Thirteen starters paraded. Cheery Girl and Sensford attracted most supporters. The former ran prominently for the greater part of the journey but could only finish fourth. Perfect Day, a good performer, in England won this race from Magical Mike and Mandarin the latter returning a good place dividend.

The 2nd Division of the same plate saw an outsider in Aborigine annex the race by a short margin from Bridal Blush and Some Scribe. Weight told on Cintra who collapsed in the run home. The winner returned the largest dividend of the season so far.

Much interest was centred round the Dealers' Plate an event for Arabs of the 1st and 2nd Divisions. Some redoubtable performers were pitted against each other. The great Krushan was out with 9-8 against Silver Streak, Dartmoor and Karikata. Ishallah alone declined leaving a field of eight to face the starter. Karikata and Krushan started favourites. They both went down, Earl being returned the winner. Cessation and Dartmoor finished second and third respectively. Karikata had the services of Jockey Burn who was seen in the saddle after a month's illness.

The next event was the Broome Plate of 5 furlongs (Straight) for Horses in the 3rd Division who had not won a race since March 1920. This race was won by Corisande a well backed candidate. Coryste was second and Sauce, the favourite, third.

All started in the Innovation Plate for Horses of the 1st Division. The public were for Mr. Goculdass' bracket. Owen Roe and Goldgainer also received much support. Nicety won a good race from Kilrea—another light-weight. Quarryman was a bad third. Owen Roe ran in the ruck.

Silver Image started the hottest favourite of the day in the Bombay City Plate despite the fact that he was up against Orange William who did very well in Calcutta. People flocked to the paddock to see this year's King William out of Countess Lena. Built on slim lines he has a fine easy stride and should do well over longer distances. He finished second to Silver Image whose victory was a foregone conclusion Simon's Choice was third and the others far behind.

Fourteen starters lined up for the Importers' Plate of 1½ miles. It was a handicap for 2nd Division horses. Reciprocity started favourite, Allington and Coleby were also much fancied. Right Royal, a consistent performer this season, landed the stakes returning a handsome dividend of Rs. 317. Silver Saint finished a good second and Allington third. Reciprocity did not get too well.

The last race of the day was another upset. The favourite Amin was never in the picture. Resident well piloted by Easton just won from Baktavar. Waterloo was a bad third. Resident alienated his supporters according to his last running in the Tigris Plate when he ran in the ruck after being second favourite to Cummer. Hence this large dividend to-day.

Details:—

THE FORT PLATE. Division I.—Distance mile.—

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr M Goculdass' PERFECT DAY, 7-10, A C Walker 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAGICAL MIKE, 8-4, Hewitt 2
Mr Wilton Bartlett's MANDARIN, 8-1, W Thompson 3
Mr G Wesche-Dart's CHEERY GIRL, 8-13, R Jones 4

Not run:—Silver Balm II, Antic, Irrigate.

Also ran:—Crab Apple 9-12 Townsend, Lisnasharragh 8-12 Bowley, Lomo 7-12 Donnelly, Eccleston 8-8 Morris, Sensford 8-5 F Huxley, Meddlesome 8-5 Purtoosingh, Percival 8-0 Sherwood, Lady Rita 7-10 O'Connor, The Lily 7-2 E S Grace.

The race:—They were sent away to a good start. Magical Mike at once went to the front and led from Meddlesome, Mandarin, Sensford and Cheery Girl. After a couple of furlongs were covered, Meddlesome dropped back and Perfect Day improved his position. Magical Mike maintained his lead and came round the turn hotly pursued by Mandarin. At this stage Sensford who was running well tired. The first two were fighting out the issue up the straight when they were joined by Perfect Day who came strong on the rails and snatched the verdict by ½ neck. A short head separated second and third, ¾ length third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 40 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 77; Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 99.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 59-8.

Favourites:—Sensford and Cheery Girl.

Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE FORT PLATE. Division II.—Distance mile.—

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Wilton Bartlett's ABORIGINE, 8-6, Sherwood 1
Mr M Goculdass' BRIDAL BLUSH, 8-6, A C Walker 2
Mr Vernon's SOME SCRIBE, 6-10, Morris 3
Mr R B Davison's CINTRA, 9-10, W Huxley 4

Not run:—South Notts, Carton Pierre, Bathurst.

Also ran:—Ragazzo 9-7 O'Connor, Millmount 9-2 Harrison, Wolfram 8-13 Townsend, King the Ring 8-8 Bowley, Gold Reef 8-7 Ruiz, Hairspring 8-3 Donnelly, Royal Jewel 7-10 Hewitt Milk Maid 7-5 S J Meekings, Sevenbeans Jam 7-4 Purtoosingh.

The race:—A good start. Millmount got away badly. Milk Maid was the quickest out followed by Gold Reef, Cintra, Some Scribe, Bridal Blush and Aborigine. Cintra moved up at the 3rd furlong and joined Milk Maid. At the turn Milk Maid retired leaving Cintra to enter the straight first. Nearing the second enclosure Bridal Blush drew out with Aborigine and Some Scribe on the outside. A fine race home resulted in Aborigine gaining the verdict by a short head. A head between Bridal Blush and Some Scribe. Cintra was a bad fourth 2 lengths away.

Time:—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 880; Places Rs. 103, Rs. 29 and Rs. 15.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 43-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 8.

Favourite:—Some Scribe.

Trainer:—T Harrison.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. For Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. W. A. reduced 14 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1920, of a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over; once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Winners of flat races, since the above date, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over 4 lbs.; of Rs. 12,000 or over 7 lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens 4 lbs.: Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's EARL, 8-3, Buckley 1
Mr D Nensey's CESSATION, 8-7, Donnelly
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR, 9-4, Hewitt .....
Messrs A M Shamlan and S N Mahomed's KARIKATA, 9-8, Burn .....

Not run:—Ishallah.

Also ran:—Krushan 9-8 McPherson, Khundil 9-4 Ruiz, Silver Streak 9-3 Townsend, Cummer 8-10 Morris.

The race:—They got away without trouble. Krushan showed the way to Silver Streak, Karikata, Earl and, Dartmoor. Khundil was running last. There was no change in this order till the turn. Here Silver Streak moved out with Karikata close up. Earl made a strong bid in front of the second enclosure and won a good race from Cessation by ¾ length. Dartmoor moved up late and displaced Karikata. A neck separated second and third, length third and fourth. Krushan finished last.

Time:—1 min. 49 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 85-8; Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 25-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 11-8.

Favourites:—Karikata and Krushan.

Trainer:—R Bence.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. For horses in the 3rd Division that have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000, or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000; since March 31st, 1920. W. A. and C. Maiden years old allowed 5 lbs. Maiden 5 years old and upwards 10 lbs.

Capt J B Browne's CORISANDE, 8-7, F Huxley .....
Mr P G Singhanee's CORYSTE, 8-7, Bowley
Mr M Goculdass' SAUCE, 9-3, A C Walker
Mr A S Irani's WOORALI, 9-3, Raymond

Not run:—The Shah.

Also ran:—Golden Treasury 9-3 Thompson, Unruly 9-1 Morris, Ho Ho 9-3 Harrison, Carton Pierre 9-3 R Jones, Ceremony 9-1 Purtoosingh, Outram's Fancy 8-10 Sherwood, Nikolaki 8 Donnelly, Kaser Girl 7-12 Hewitt.

The race:—Corisande got a very good start and held a good lead from Sauce, Wooralı. Coryste and Unruly. Corisande maintained her lead throughout and won comfortably by 1 length from Coryste who beat Sauce by short head for second place. 1 length third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 1 sec.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 47; Places Rs. 19-8. Rs. 52-8 and Rs. 15.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 25 and Rs. 8-8.

Favourite:—Sauce.

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Division.

Mr M Goculdass' NICETY, 7-12, A C Walker
Mr Vernon's KILREA, 7-9, Harrison .....
Messrs Heath and P B Avasia's QUARRYMAN, 8-13, McPherson .....
Mr M Goculdass' PLYMOUTH ROCK, 8-4, Lambert .....

Also ran:—Owen Roe 9-5 Bowley, Arclight 7-7 R Jones, Goldgainer 8-12 Ruiz, Vallance 7-9 Thompson.

The race:—They were sent away to a good start. Kilrea cracked the pace followed by Nicety, Goldgainer and Quarryman. Plymouth Rock brought up the rear. Kilrea brought his field along round the turn and appeared a winner for a little way up the straight, where he was challenged by Nicety who won a good race by 1 length. Quarryman was third 2½ lengths away. ¾ length third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 14 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 10 Rs. 30 and Rs. 22.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 14-8 and Rs 12.

Favourite:—Nicety.

Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance miles.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. For horses. W. A. and C. reduced 3 lbs. Penalties—The winner of the Trial Plate, Poona, or of the King-Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1922, 7 lbs. Not accumulate. Allowances—Horses which since 31st March, 1920, have not won flat race or races of an aggregate value of Rs. 30,000, 7 lbs.; Rs. 20,000, 12 lbs.; Rs. 15,000, 16 lbs.; Rs. 10,000, 21 lbs.

Mr M Goculdass' SILVER IMAGE, 8-11, Lambert .....
Mr Sam's ORANGE WILLIAM, 8-7, Bullock
Mr J C Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE, 8-7, Townsend .....
Mr H B Sorabjee's SWITHIN, 8-11 O'Connor .....

Also ran:—Unitoi 8-7 Ruiz, The Devil 7-1 R Jones, Treddle 7-12 Thompson.

The race:—As soon as they were released Swithin jumped to the front, then came Orange William, Silver Image and Treddle Unitoi and The Devil were running in the ruck. At the mile-post Swithin increased his lead and after a big gap came Orange William and Silver Image. Nearing the 3rd furlong Swithin shot his bolt. Here Silver Image took command with Orange William close at his heels. They came round the bend in the same order. Up the straight Silver Image was let go and won hard held by 1¾ lengths. 1 length between second and third, 6 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 5 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12-8; Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 22.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. and Rs. 9-8.

Favourite:—Silver Image.

Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr A Geddis' RIGHT ROYAL 8-5 W G Thompson 1
Mr M Goculdass' SILVER SAINT 8-6 Harrison 2
Mr F M Garda's ALLINGTON 8-12 W Huxley 3
Mr Vernon's NIGHT WATCH 8-7 Morris 4

Not run:—Misri Lal.

Also ran:—Red Quill 8-11 Ruiz, Coleby 8-8 Herbert, Reciprocity 8-5 Lambert, Crenides 8-3 Townsend, Magical 8-3 McPherson, Lady Cleopatra 8-2 A C Walker, On Leave 8-2 R Jones Archer 7-12 F Huxley, Rakings 7-10 Donnelly, Traceable 7-5 E S Grace.

The race:—When the field came into view from behind the stands, Crenides was racing in front of Red Quill, On Leave, Coleby, Magical and Night Watch. Silver Saint was running last. At the mile post On Leave took up the running, the next in order being Allington, Coleby, Rakings, Right Royal and Night Watch. Nearing the bend Coleby dropped out, Allington and Night Watch being the first into the straight. Right Royal joined them in front of the second enclosure and in the race home managed to win by ¾ gth from Silver Saint who put in a strong run near home. ¾ length second and third, ¾ length third and fourth.

Time:—2 minutes 35 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 317; Places Rs. 70, Rs. 111/8, and Rs. 24/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 25. Rs. 48/8, and Rs. 14.

Favourite:—Reciprocity.

Trainer:—F. W. Fletcher.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr H R Bilimoria's RESIDENT 9-7 Easton 1
Mr M Goculdass' BAKTAVAR 8-2 Lambert 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO 8-10 Hewitt 3
Messrs S B Irani and B J Irani's TOWFIK 7-13 Morris 4
Not run:—Hatchel.

Also ran:—Amin 9-8 Burn, Andolis 9-2 Ruiz, Kooleb 8-12 McPherson, Taj 7-0 O'Connor, Nevermind 8-4 S J Meekings, Grey Renard 7-4 Harrison, Summerton 8-0 Buckley Desert Flower 8-0 Purtoosingh, Centry 7-13 R Jones, Malabar 7-4 Thompson, Latiff 7-2 Townsend, Domineer 7-0 E S Grace.

The race:—The start was none too good. Kooleb got away best and showed the way to Baktavar, Waterloo, Nevermind and Towfik At the second furlong Kooleb was done with. Waterloo and Baktavar entered the straight abreast. The latter appeared a winner but was joined by Resident who came on the outside. An exciting finish ensued between the two. Resident gaining the better by a short head. Waterloo was third 2 lengths away, 5 lengths separating the fourth horse.

Time:—1 minute 23 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 391/8; Places Rs. 101/8. Rs. 28, and Rs. 48/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 34. Rs. 14 and Rs. 20

Favourites:—Amin and Baktavar.

Trainer:—Khodayar Rustom.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY have received instructions to sell by Auction on WEDNESDAY morning, February, 7th 1923 at 8 a.m. the following horses WITH THEIR ENGAGEMENTS.

Trostan	Dunbar.
Treddle	Amin
Golden Treasury	Lady Cleopatra
The Minx	Margaret Joyce
Right Royal	Christmas Holiday
Vale of York	Belvedere

Catalogues will be available in a few days and may be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road. Byculla, Bombay.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY has received instruction from Mr. Heath to sell the whole of his Race Horses on TUESDAY morning, the sixth of February at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

The horses will be sold without reserve and with their engagements in the Bombay Races and Poona Country Bred Derby and Legar, 1923

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"PERIOD OF GREATEST POLITICAL UNREST."

EFFECT OF SWADESHI MOVEMENT ON FOREIGN ENTERPRISE.

WAR OF "GANDHI"-PHOBE."

At the ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Chemical Company, Limited, which was held at the Offices of the Company, 13, Fenchurch Avenue London. Mr. John T. Petro, Chariman of the Company said:

Before I proceed to deal in detail with the year's figures, I desire to say a few words on the general condition of the year covered by the accounts we are submitting to you to-day. As you are aware, these accounts cover the period 31st March, 1921—31st March, 1922, a period of great anxiety, to your Board and a period of the greatest political unrest in India for more than a generation; I think I might almost say since 1857. During these months, Gandhi was most active, Disturbance—both political and Commercial—with loss of life and riots were frequent, the general state of uncertainty as to what action the Home Government would take to deal with the situation also tended to restrict and cripple industry. The Swadeshi movement operated naturally against any European Trading Company, and only when Mr. Montagu resigned, Gandhi was arrested and the Home Government shewed signs of firmness were there any signs of trade revival.

To those of our English shareholders who obtain their knowledge of India through the columns of the Press, these remarks may seem exaggerated. but it is of course generally known that the English Press has for a very long period been silent on the true condition of affairs in the Indian Empire, and it is only from letters from residents in India and from those of us who receive our regular reports, that the state of India can be gauged. I am glad to say, therefore, that during the past four months, there are distinct signs of recovery, although the Swadeshi movement has I fear, come to stay, and will always operate against an English concern such as ours.

During the year under review, we were unfortunate to lose the services of our Managing Agents, Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., but equally fortunate in having been able to secure the services of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., the well-known Merchant Bankers of China, Bombay and London (whose name is a household word throughout India), as our Managing Agents, and I have every confidence that with their great local knowledge and their high commercial standing in India, they will be of the very greatest assistance to the Company.

Turning now to the accounts, you will see that they disclose a loss of £6,888-12-6, but in this loss is a sum of no less than £4,000, which is the amount we have considered wise to write off our value of Stocks, and a further sum of £2,880-16-0, due for Income Tax on the three years average, making together a total of £6,880. If you deduct this from the loss of £6.888-12-6 set out in the Balance Sheet, it will be seen that the actual trading loss is £8, which in view of the state of India during the period covered by these accounts, is far from being a bad result.

You will notice that we have this year decided to wipe off the item "Options and Benefits" £7,055, which has stood in our Balance Sheet since the formation of the Company. This item was really the Promoters' Profit, and as there is now no tangible value in the Options and Benefits, the Board decided to wipe it out by setting against it the Premium Account and the Reserve for Contingencies Account, and to add to the carry forward, the credit balance of £793-2-0 so the net result of the financial year is that instead of £14,630 brought into the Accounts, we carry forward to our next Balance Sheet a credit balance of £8,535-2-5.

I do not think there is any other point in the Accounts that needs any explanation from me, so I will pass on to the future prospects of the Company.

Encouraged by the Swadeshi movement, there have sprung up in various parts of India native Chemical Companies owned and run by natives, some small but some with considerable financial backing, and we are feeling the competition of these, also owing to the worthless value of the German mark Germans are able to compete with us on very favourable terms in Bombay; in some cases the value of the imported Chemical being actually below our cost of production, in spite of the imported duties and freights.

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Mr. Placidus A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.

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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

GOVT. BILL FOR EQUALISING RIGHTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

Government publishes the text of the bill to provide for removal of certain existing discriminations between the European British subjects and the Indians in criminal trials and proceedings. The bill seeks to give effect to the proposals of the Racial Distinctions Committee (whose report is also published) subject to some notifications. The report of the Committee is mainly unanimous and recommends a workable, compromise between the interests mainly affected. The status of Indian and European British subjects is to be equalized either by extending the existing privileges of Europeans to Indians or by taking them away save in a few cases where privileges are still retained for Europeans. The racial bar against Indians trying Europeans is removed and a special procedure applicable to Europeans and Indians alike is provided for cases involving racial considerations between Indians and Europeans. The main modification of the Committee's proposals refers to the definition of European British subjects. The Committee wanted to exclude all Colonials except those employed in British and Indian forces, but the definition in the bill besides meaning the subjects of His Majesty of European descent in male line born, naturalised or domiciled in the British Isles, also included similar colonial subjects. In view of the fact that in the dominions and the colonies no distinction is made against Indians in criminal procedure and on grounds of reciprocity and also in view of the Imperial aspect of the proposal, the Government is particularly anxious to retain the definition in the bill and in fact the Secretary of State has given his sanction to certain provisions of the bill in which cases his sanction was necessary only on the understanding that the definition in the bill be accepted by the Indian Legislature.

MIXED JURIES.

The most difficult question before the Committee was that relating to jury and it is on this subject that the main compromise has been effected. In view of strong European sentiment the Committee decided to retain the system of mixed juries, to extend it also to Indians but to restrict it only to High Courts and Sessions Courts as juries before the District Magistrates are to be abolished. Thus in a jury trial the accused would be entitled to claim a mixed jury, that is, a jury consisting of not less than half of the nationality of the accused, subject to appeal on facts as well as on law in case both of conviction and acquittal, when the jury are not unanimous or when jury are unanimous but the judge does not agree. The Committee would extend such appeals to all jury cases under similar circumstances, but in particular the appeal is recommended as an integral part of the Committee's proposals to maintain the mixed jury system.

Government accepts the proposals as regards the retention of mixed juries but not on the subject of appeal to the extent proposed by the Committee. Government have therefore, in view of the heavy expense which the full acceptance of the Committee's proposals would have involved have decided to restrict the appeals in jury trials in the matter both of law and facts only to those cases in which racial considerations are found to be involved.

Mr. Rangachariar while agreeing to the compromise feels that it extends to Indians equality in justice because he thinks miscarriage of justice results from mixed juries.

Justice Shah would have preferred the composition of jury on non-racial lines if it were reasonably possible, but remarks that by the extension of rights of appeal complaints as to miscarriage of justice under the mixed jury system would be met.

As recommended by the Committee the bill also provides for revision of High Court special jury lists so that in place of the present restriction of the list to 200 Europeans and 200 non-Europeans, High Courts will not prescribe the number of persons belonging to any nationality.

RIGHT OF CLAIMING JURIES.

Another difficulty before the Committee arose from the fact that while the Europeans can claim a jury in any case in the Sessions, the Indian can claim it only in a limited number of cases. The bill therefore accepting the proposals of the Committee with slight modification lays down that the accused in Sessions will be entitled to claim a jury in any class of a case normally triable with the aid of assessors if racial considerations are involved. But where no racial considerations are involved he will be tried with assessors all of whom may be of his own nationality.

In a warrant case involving racial considerations the accused will be entitled to claim committal to sessions for trial by jury and in a summons case involving racial considerations accused can claim trial by a bench of two first class magistrates, one Indian and one European, reference in case of disagreement being made to the sessions judge or where such a bench is impracticable the case may be transferred to another district or be tried under the same procedure as applicable to warrant cases. Messrs. Carey, Gibbons and Gidney dissenting urge the trial of all summons cases in the same way as warrant cases.

Other proposals include:—(1) Making Europeans subject to identical penalties with Indians before all courts with the exceptions given below. (2) Depriving Europeans of the option of appealing to the High Courts or Sessions Courts in case of any sentence but conceding to Europeans and Indians alike the right of appeal against any sentence of imprisonment by a magistrate or against a fine exceeding two hundred rupees. (3) According to Indians the extensive remedies enjoyed by Europeans in the nature of habeas corpus. (4) Repeal of section 111 and making security sections (109 and 110) applicable to Europeans and Indians alike. (5) Extension of the present narrow definition, "High Court" in the case of Europeans so as to include the Courts of Judicial Commissioners of Central Provinces, Oudh and Sindh.

PRIVILEGES RETAINED.

The only privileges still retained for Europeans are:—

(a) privilege of not being tried by 2nd or 3rd class magistrates save in the case of offences punishable with fine not exceeding fifty rupees. (b) Privileges of being under a different High Court in the case of a few areas in which general Judicial Administration is not very highly developed. (c) Privilege of being able to obtain habeas corpus when outside the limits of British India and (d) Exemption from jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges as regards sentences of whipping and from jurisdiction of special power Magistrates only as regards infliction of sentences of imprisonment which, though in the case of Indians can extend to seven years, should in the case of Europeans exceed two years. The Committee accepted the retention of each of these privileges for some reason or other.

The existing privileges of Americans and Europeans (not being British subjects) are retained as these are also being extended to Indians and as under treaties His Majesty's Government is bound to accord to such foreigners the same criminal procedure as applicable to Indians. The bill also provides that in particular cases in which a European members of any of the fighting forces is accused either of treason, murder, rape felony or manslaughter certain high officers of the force concerned be empowered to instruct the Advocate General to ask for trial by a High Court instead of the Court of Sessions. The bill also empowers the courts to try those offences where the accused is a person amenable to military discipline but who cannot be tried by a court-martial.

The publication of the bill dispenses with the formal introduction of the bill in either Houses of the Indian Legislature.

MR. ANNAPURNIAH SENTENCED.

RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT FOR 1 YEAR & RS. 500 FINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 2.

Srijut Madduri Annapurniah, who was arrested on 23rd January, was tried before the District Magistrate, Cocanada on the 1st. instant under Section 124 A. I. P. C. The accused was undefended but filed a statement. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine; in default six months further rigorous imprisonment. He is lodged in Rajahmundry Central Jail.

"INDEPENDENT" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

The Directors of Nationalist Journals Limited have decided to suspend publication of the "Independent" newspaper pending final decision by shareholders. The following occurs in the course of the farewell article published in to-day's issue of the "Independent".

The "Independent" was born four years ago—Four fateful years of storm and tempest with little peace, of ceaseless effort with little rest. The "Independent" came into the world of journalism with a set purpose. It was the soldier of freedom ever ready to do battle for the cause it held dear. How far it has lived up to its ideals or fulfilled its high purpose we shall not endeavour to estimate. What service it has rendered to the cause of liberty, the people of this country and especially of these provinces must Judge. To-day it bids farewell to its friends. The directors of company owning the paper have decided to suspend publication of the "Independent" pending final decision of the question by shareholders. We are vain enough to imagine many will miss the "Independent" and in days to come they will perhaps forget its shortcomings and remember only the service it was privileged to render to the cause of freedom. The "Independent" goes for the present but the cause it cherished lives and perhaps in the near future phenixlike the paper may rise from its ashes to serve and fight the good fight of freedom again."

MYSORE REFORMS CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARIHAR, Feb. 3.

The Mysore Reforms Conference, the third of its kind was held to-day at the sacred place of Harihar under the presidency of Mr. C. Subbarao, a leading advocate and non-official Vice-President. Shimoga District Board, who arrived here this morning with a large contingent of delegates. Mr. Jade Subbarao, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said the Reforms fell short of expectations and were far behind the peoples' requirements. The president, who was loudly cheered on rising, thanked the Government for assuring the publication of the Reforms Committee Report and expressed the hope that the Reforms would meet the fond aspirations of the people and would be remodelled accordingly.

The Conference continues.

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